LIFE INTERRUPTED

PERSONAL DIARIES FROM WORLD WAR I





Life Interrupted: Personal Diaries from World War I

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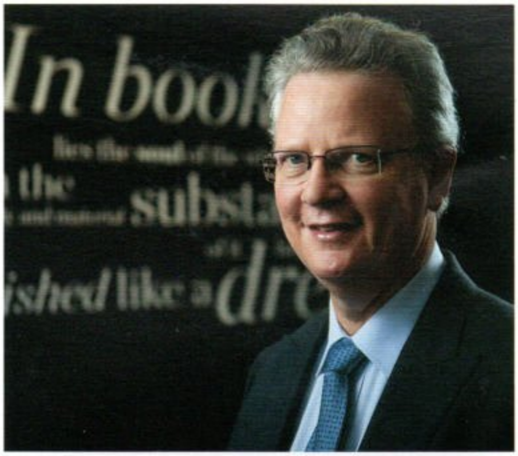
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WAR Our Your STORIES
COMMEMORATING WWI
1914 - 1918

INSIDE COVER: FRONT LINE AT BOIS-GRENIER, APRIL 1916, WH BURRELL
PXB 198

INSIDE BACK COVER: '577' WRITING HOME, HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

Foreword



Life Interrupted: Personal Diaries from World War I

As the First World War drew to its end, the then Public Library of NSW began collecting the personal accounts of those who enlisted — farmers, doctors, nurses, journalists and artists — to document the war as they had experienced it.

This extraordinary collection – including some 1100 volumes of diaries written by around 550 servicemen and women — is supported by newspapers, photographs, artworks, maps and ephemera. The Library's collection is one of the richest and, until now, rarely seen records of the Australian experience of World War I.

In *Life Interrupted,* Curator Elise Edmonds reveals the captivating personal experiences — often harrowing, sometimes wry — of the servicemen and women, stretcher-bearers, POWs, in their own words.

A century after the start of the war, we look back on that global conflict which so profoundly affected and shaped Australia and its people. The diaries are at the heart of our contribution to that recollection. The majority have been completely digitised, transcribed and are available on our newly launched World War I website <www.ww1.sl.nsw.gov.au>.

The Library's program is about sharing our stories, your stories, war stories with all Australians on site, on tour and online over the next four years. This exciting program would not be possible without the generous support provided by our sponsor, News Corp Australia, and through the NSW Government funding of our Digital Excellence Program.

ALEX BYRNE
NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive

Contents

Foreword	v
Introduction by Peter Cochrane	1
Life Interrupted	7
The Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force in German New Guinea	12
The *Sydney* and the *Emden*	16
Leaving Home	20
Egypt	26
Gallipoli	30
Western Front	38
Middle East	44
Prisoners of War	48
In Memory	52
Item List	56

Introduction



'577' WRITING HOME,
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

We do not know how many Australian soldiers took a diary to the First World War, nor how many took to diary-keeping once there. Certainly not a majority, for most of the 330,000 soldiers who went abroad preferred to write letters or postcards if they wrote at all. But thousands kept a diary, not of the introspective or confessional kind, but rather a spectator diary, a record of travel and war, of tourism and duty done, something to be sent home, or to carry home; to be read by family and friends or, perhaps, to be consulted later, to confirm a memory or fuel a reminiscence.



Australians are privileged to have a wonderful collection of these diaries at the State Library of New South Wales in Sydney. The collecting began before the war ended. As events at Gallipoli seized the nation's imagination, the Principal Librarian, William Ifould, was formulating an acquisition policy in haste. Ifould was determined to collect first-hand accounts of battle written by the front-line men. With the approval of his trustees, he placed advertisements in newspapers around Australia and in Britain, offering to buy diaries and letters in original form. The Library's Letter Books for 1918–22 reveal that some diaries subsequently offered to Ifould were rejected on grounds of being insubstantial or in some way rewritten or overwritten later. Authenticity was at a premium.

By 1919 the collection was already a valuable one. By 1921 the total number of war diaries in the Library had reached 247, complemented by collections of letters and in some cases photo albums as well. Today the collection stands at around 550 diarists and over 1100 volumes.

These diaries take many forms. Some were written on odd sheets of paper or in memo books or signal message books.



[AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON PYRAMID], C. 1915, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE PXB 481

Others were cloth or leather bound. Occasionally the narrative begins in a hefty gilt-edged volume but inevitably continues in any kind of notebook that comes to hand. Most diaries were pocket-sized and fit for purpose.

The variety of bindings complements the range of writing styles. Some are terse and random: 'Getting warmer. Glassy sea with strong under currents. Dance for nurses and officers. Commenced growing a moustache.' Some are prolix and strain for literary effect: 'The sun as it arose threw a golden glory over the distant horizon and finally appeared in a great white disc in all its glittering heat.' Some don't strain at all and achieve a lyricism that seems effortless.

A small number of diaries were acquired from the families of men killed abroad but the majority in this collection were purchased from men who made it home, survivors, many of them diarists over two, three or four years. Their chronicles bear the hallmarks of the true diary. They are not carefully planned, they are raw and unpolished and rich with the 'diamonds' of more or less spontaneous jotting. Their pre-eminent quality is an unpretentious authenticity and immediacy, a realism that is rarely matched by other records of wartime experience. They are intensely 'in the moment', all the more so in the trenches where death was everywhere.

Why did they write them? Firstly, they did so because they could. Australia was an unusually literate society for the time and many were schooled enough to tell their story. And what a story! The soldier-diarists, and the airmen, sailors and nurses who kept a diary, knew they had a big story to tell. They often used the word 'adventure'. One even gave his diary a title. He called it 'the great adventure'. But the innocence or the optimism suggested by this phrase was short-lived. The 'great adventure' was mugged by war and soon enough we see a change – the language becoming darker as the romance disintegrates.

For some their cryptic notes were probably no more than an *aide-memoir*. For others, the diary was a way to connect with home. They were writing for an imagined audience, for the family and friends they had left behind. The importance of a 'conversation' with home can hardly be overstated. Along with letters and postcards and sometimes photographs, the diaries were the Facebook of their day — impressions and experiences for the kitchen table or the mantelpiece.

Last but not least, these wartime chroniclers wanted a record of duty done. They wrote of hard training and hard times, of battle and death and ruin everywhere. There are lines, hastily scrawled upon the eve of battle, by soldiers who knew this entry might be their last. There are passages where men puzzle as to how they could still be alive.

These are voices full of life and fun and fear, and resolute purpose. They are voices from the greatest tragedy of the twentieth century, a tragedy that engulfed an age.

PETER COCHRANE
July 2014



AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL
FORCES AT GALLIPOLI, 1915
PXB 250



Life interrupted

> 'I have shut down my practice and closed my doors'
>
> Charles Rosenthal

> The scene opens at the breakfast table at Cutterabah, Kyogle NSW, one morning in late July, where I was but languidly interested to hear that another war had started in the Balkans. I had never interested myself in international politics & so took another helping of eggs & bacon without a thought to the monstrous possibilities that a war between Austria & Serbia opened up.
>
> Maurice Evans

Charles Rosenthal and Maurice Evans enlisted in the first weeks of the war. Architect and soldier Charles Rosenthal went on to be a Major-General and was given command of the 2nd Division in 1918. By the end of the war he would be highly decorated and respected by his men. Agricultural student Maurice Evans served with the 1st Light Horse Field Ambulance in Egypt and Palestine throughout the entire war.

Evans was nineteen, 5 feet 10 inches, had good teeth and knew how to ride a horse. Rosenthal had previous military experience, holding the rank of major in the Australian Field Artillery in 1908.

These were the prerequisites for the newly formed Australian Imperial Force (AIF): men aged between 18 and 35 years, at least 5 ft 6 ins tall with good teeth and a chest measurement of at least 34 inches. Men who were members of the military, or had previous military experience, were highly sought after.

BELOW: FREE TOUR TO GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE
Q940.394/9

OPPOSITE PAGE: COL-SERGT JACKSON RESISTING A SNAPSHOT
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861





ABOVE: TWO-PIECE SUITS GIVEN AWAY
Q940.394/9

BELOW RIGHT: WORLD WAR ONE REJECTED VOLUNTEERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES BADGE, C. 1916
R 2055



The AIF was looking for the best, the healthiest. Many hopeful men worried about these requirements, concerned they might be rejected and miss out on the adventure. Archie Barwick was only 5 ft 4 ins. Somehow, he got through and turned somersaults of joy when he received his letter of acceptance: '... we all had our Khaki & how proud we all were to get it ...'



As the war dragged on, recruitment standards became less strict. Men aged between 18 and 45 years and those over 5 ft 2 ins were accepted. Concern over dental health lapsed. Jack Hutton had been a jockey, riding horses at Randwick. At 5 ft 2 ins, he passed his medical inspection and was accepted into the AIF in October 1915.

By April 1917, when enlistment numbers were declining, men were being accepted who were 5 ft.

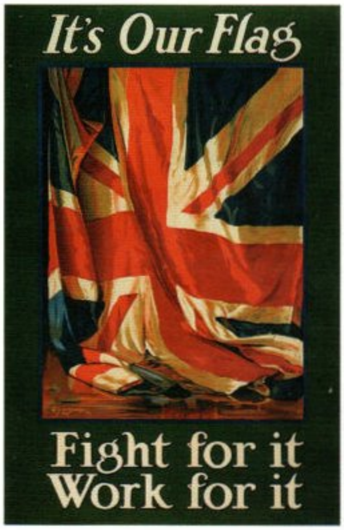
Some men were never accepted and wore badges that identified themselves as rejected volunteers to avoid community shaming or suspicion of being a 'shirker'.



ABOVE: A COO-EE FROM AUSTRALIA
A FAREWELL CARD
JAMES BRUNTON GIBB
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / BOX 2 / FOLDER 1

LEFT: YOU'LL DO KANGAROO
PXA 623/2


COME ON
BOYS
FOLLOW THE FLAG!
STATE RECRUITING COMMITTEE OF VICTORIA
Hackett & Northfield del.
TROEDEL & COOPER PTY LTD







The government printed full-colour, mass-produced recruitment posters with powerful messages to men and women at home in Australia. Displayed at train stations, recruitment offices and in shop windows, they transmitted patriotic messages, encouraging bravery, sacrifice and mateship. While it is hard to determine how effective these posters were in recruiting additional men for the AIF, they do tell us the message that government was communicating to its citizens on the home front: that all able-bodied men were needed to fight for the British Empire.

Those who successfully passed the medical exam were marched off to training camps. Here they began their military careers, learning how to march, fire a rifle and use a bayonet. They made friends and had their photographs taken wearing their uniform. Ellis Silas, an artist from Perth, entered Blackboy Camp in Western Australia but doubted he could go through with killing a man. He didn't like his rough comrades and kept going AWOL in the evenings, sneaking back to his studio to finish his artwork.

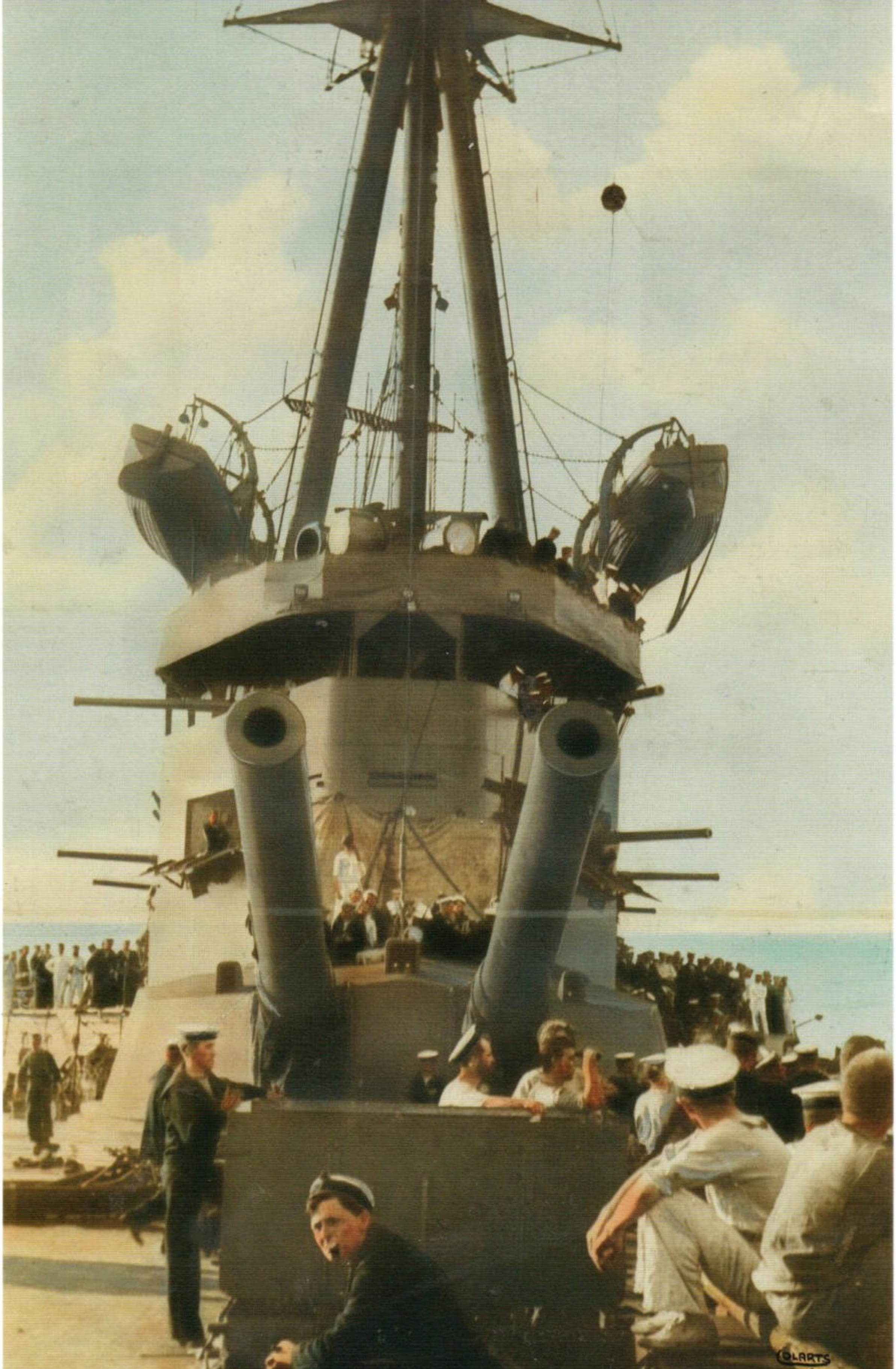
FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:

IT'S OUR FLAG / FIGHT FOR IT, WORK FOR IT, C. 1914, GUY LIPSCOMBE
PX*D 160 VOL. 2

HEADQUARTERS STATE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN [CHALLIS HOUSE, SYDNEY], 1916
PXE 705 / 5

REST AT BONDI: 16-MILE ROUTE MARCH SOUTH HEAD, 1914, HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

OPPOSITE PAGE: *COME ON BOYS, FOLLOW THE FLAG*, C. 1916, JAMES NORTHFIELD
PX*D 160 VOL 2


COLARTS
MELBOURNE

The Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force in German New Guinea

With recruitment and training underway at home, Australian forces sailed to New Guinea with instructions to capture or destroy radio stations and to seize the German-held territory. Naval troops landed and after several brief skirmishes, Rabaul was occupied on 12 September 1914. The German administration in New Guinea surrendered on 17 September 1914.

The first casualties of war began to be counted. A young Sydney doctor, Brian Pockley, was mortally wounded after assisting an injured crew member. His last letter, written the night before he was killed, was optimistic. He explained he was to be a member of the landing party to capture the German wireless stations and that he didn't think there would be any opposition to the Australian landing, writing 'personally I think it will be a very pleasant little picnic'.

Pockley's hasty actions, taken in the middle of a confrontation with enemy troops, ensured that he would be one of the first Australian war casualties whose name would be linked with bravery and sacrifice. Pockley had assisted a wounded sailor and gave his Red Cross identification to the man to ensure he could return safely back to the ship. Wearing no medical identification, Pockley was shot as he tried to advance. Seriously wounded, he was taken back to the *Berrima* but died soon afterwards.

OPPOSITE PAGE: HMAS *AUSTRALIA* CREW WAITING DEPARTURE OF THE *SYDNEY* DESTROYER FOR A NIGHT RAID ON RABAUL, C. 1914-1915, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE
PXD 481/ 164163

> It was an act of heroic self-sacrifice, even though it was contrary to all regulations. You should indeed be proud of him ... He died like an officer and a gallant gentleman.

Major FA Maguire wrote to Pockley's father about his son's death:

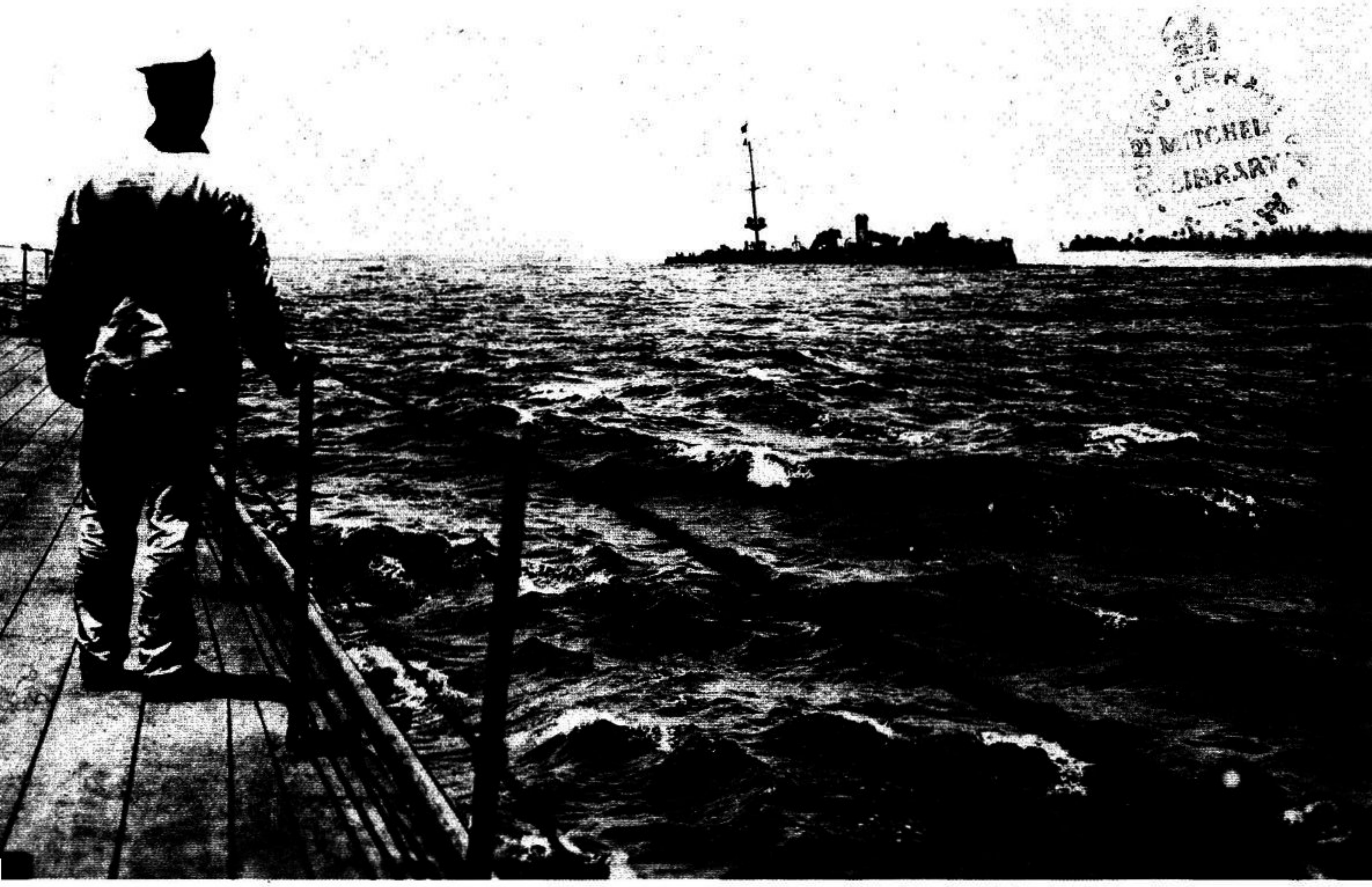
> It was an act of heroic self-sacrifice, even though it was contrary to all regulations. You should indeed be proud of him ... He died like an officer and a gallant gentleman.

Two days after these casualties, the entire crew of submarine AE1 vanished. The crew — three officers and 32 sailors — were lost in the Navy's first major tragedy. It vanished on 14 September 1914 and has never been located. Dr Hamilton-Kenny, a surgeon on board the *Upolu,* wrote to his wife about the tragic disappearance.

> We are face to face this aft with a terrible tragedy – the loss of AE1 & all her crew. What happened we don't know. The submarines were to patrol turn & turn about & at 7 am yesterday morning AE1 went out. Scarlett was forward on the tiny bridge — Besant was aft — I saw them go out. They patrolled along with the destroyer *Parramatta*. All went as per usual, nothing to be seen, all well.
>
> The destroyer last saw AE1 about 2.30 pm in St George channel. Both were returning. The destroyer went to Herbertshöhe & naturally concluded AE1 came up harbour to us. She was due about 7 pm. We had dinner & told the stewards to keep things hot for them. About 8 pm inquiries began to be made & Stoker was sent for to the flag ship. A wireless went out to the *Parramatta* & she told all she knew. Anxiety deepened ...



BRIAN COLDEN ANTILL POCKLEY, C. 1914
MLMSS 1092 / ITEM 5



The *Sydney* and the *Emden*

The German cruiser *Emden* had been shadowing and destroying Allied shipping across the Indian and Pacific oceans. Between August and October 1914 she had captured or sunk 21 ships. This posed a great threat to the first Australian and New Zealand troopships sailing in convoy through the Indian Ocean on their way to Egypt. By November 1914, nine Allied ships were hunting for the *Emden*.



HMAS *SYDNEY* WITH SUBMARINES AE1 AND AE2, CAIRNS, QLD, 14 MAY 1914
AT WORK AND PLAY - 04907

OPPOSITE PAGE: [PHOTOGRAPHS RELATING TO THE *SYDNEY-EMDEN* BATTLE OFF COCOS ISLAND], 1914
PXB 241

On 9 November a warning from the British radio station on Cocos (Keeling) Islands was picked up by HMAS *Sydney*. A German ship had been sighted.

The *Sydney*'s chaplain felt the ship increase its speed and, surmising that they would soon be facing their first battle, he prayed with the crew. He remembered afterwards: 'this historic prayer before Battle was read before the Ship's company for the first time in Australian Naval history'.



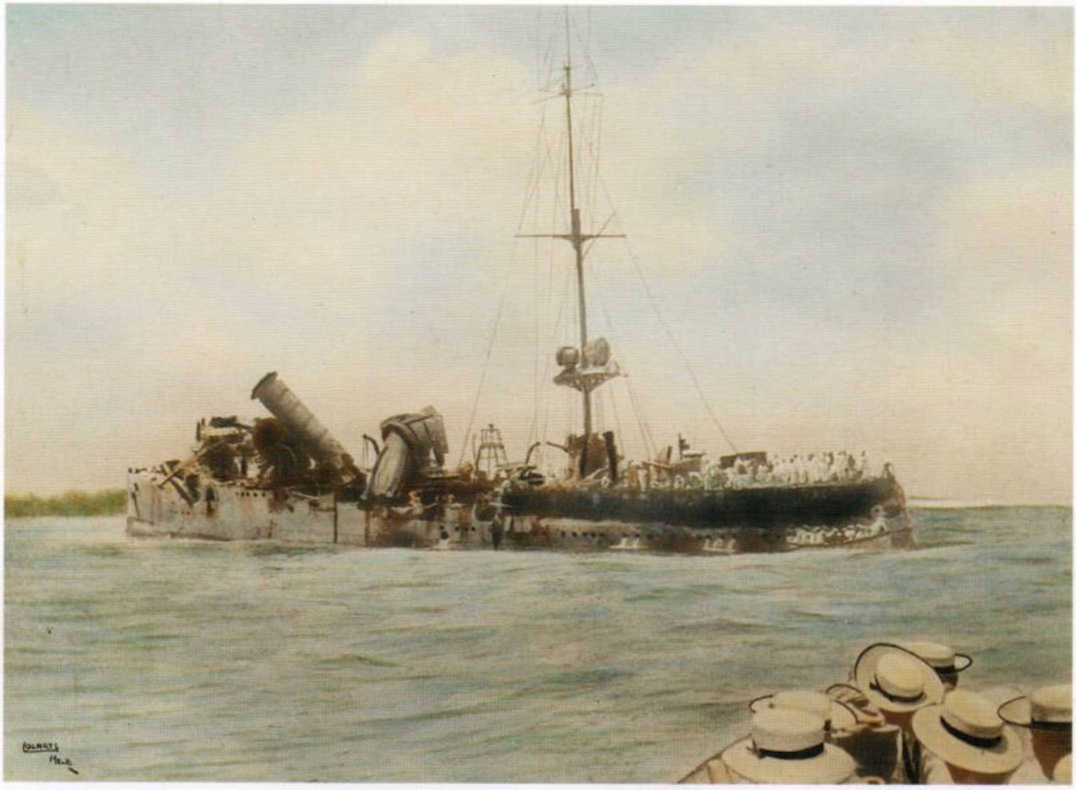


ABOVE: *SYDNEY, EMDEN* MEDAL, 1914

[THE DECK] OF THE *EMDEN*, C. 1914, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE PXD 481/167

ABOVE RIGHT: FIRST CUTTERS FROM HMAS *SYDNEY* BOARDING THE *EMDEN*, C. 1914, COLART'S STUDIO, MELBOURNE PXD 481/ 164164

OPPOSITE PAGE: ACTION BETWEEN HMAS *SYDNEY* AND SMS *EMDEN*, 9.11.14 ... 1928 MT3 995.31/1914/1



Dr Leonard Darby was the senior medical officer on board HMAS *Sydney*. He started preparing his sick bays ready for action. He and his team would spend the next 24 hours treating Australian and German casualties.

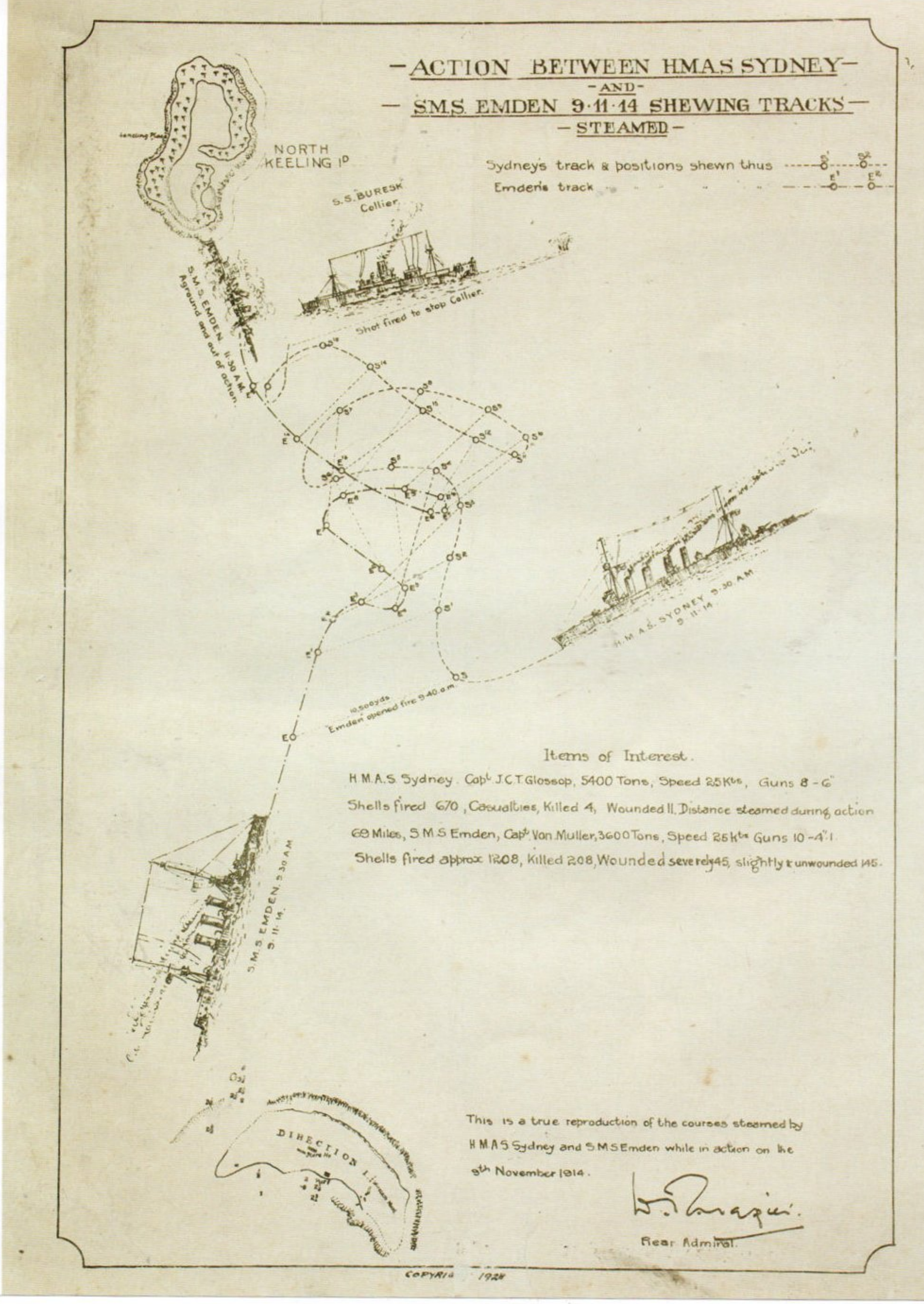
A team was working in the sick bays. Dr Darby had three staff, including one registered nurse, to assist him. When they required emergency assistance, they had to train cooks, stewards and other crew members including the chaplain, Reverend Vivian Little.

Little wrote later about assisting the wounded, many with severe burns and missing limbs.

> Two stokers' bathrooms were improvised as sick bays and were filled up as well as possible. Other adjacent bathrooms were utilised for preliminary attentions to the wounded. Everything was necessarily done at great disadvantage and amid intense heat and unhygienic surroundings.

After the *Sydney* began to take on board survivors from the *Emden*, the German surgeon, Dr Luther, assisted in a number of operations.

The *Emden* was destroyed that same day.


-ACTION BETWEEN HMAS SYDNEY-
-AND-
- SMS EMDEN 9·11·14 SHEWING TRACKS-
- STEAMED -
Sydneys track & positions shewn thus
Emden's track
NORTH KEELING Iᴰ
S.S. BURESK Collier
Shot fired to stop Collier
S.M.S. EMDEN 11·30 A.M. Aground and out of action
H.M.A.S. SYDNEY 9.30 A.M. 9·11·14
10,500yds Emden opened fire 9.40 a.m.
Items of Interest.
H.M.A.S. Sydney. Capt. J.C.T. Glossop, 5400 Tons, Speed 25Kts, Guns 8 - 6"
Shells fired 670, Casualties, Killed 4, Wounded 11. Distance steamed during action
69 Miles, S.M.S Emden, Capt. Von Muller, 3600 Tons, Speed 25Kts Guns 10 - 4".1
Shells fired approx 1208, Killed 208, Wounded severely 45, slightly & unwounded 145.
S.M.S. EMDEN 9.30 A.M. 9·11·14.
DIRECTION I.
This is a true reproduction of the courses steamed by
H.M.A.S Sydney and S.M.S Emden while in action on the
9th November 1914.
Rear Admiral.
COPYRIGHT 1924



It was a six-week journey by sea from Australia to Egypt and after the excitement of enlistment, training and farewells some feelings of boredom were inevitable among the troops. To alleviate the monotony on the ship, sports carnivals were held, with boxing matches and games such as pillow fights and wheelbarrow races.



PILLOW FIGHT, SPORTS MEETING *PORT SYDNEY*, LIONEL CHERRY WILLIS PXB 248

OPPOSITE PAGE: BOARDING FERRY BOATS FORT MACQUARIE 18 OCTOBER 1914, HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861

The crossing the Equator ceremony, 'Neptune's journey', was played out on each troopship as it headed north. Passengers were often covered in tar and then dunked in water. Soldier Archie Barwick described the ceremony on his ship, A19, *Afric*.

> Our next bit of excitement was crossing the Line, we had a great big canvas bath fitted, and filled with salt water, and some of the officers were dressed in all sorts of costumes, we had a father Neptune (Capt Swanell) ... and then special constables, who had been duly initiated, that is ducked, were told off by Father Neptune and his Court to arrest all & sundry ...

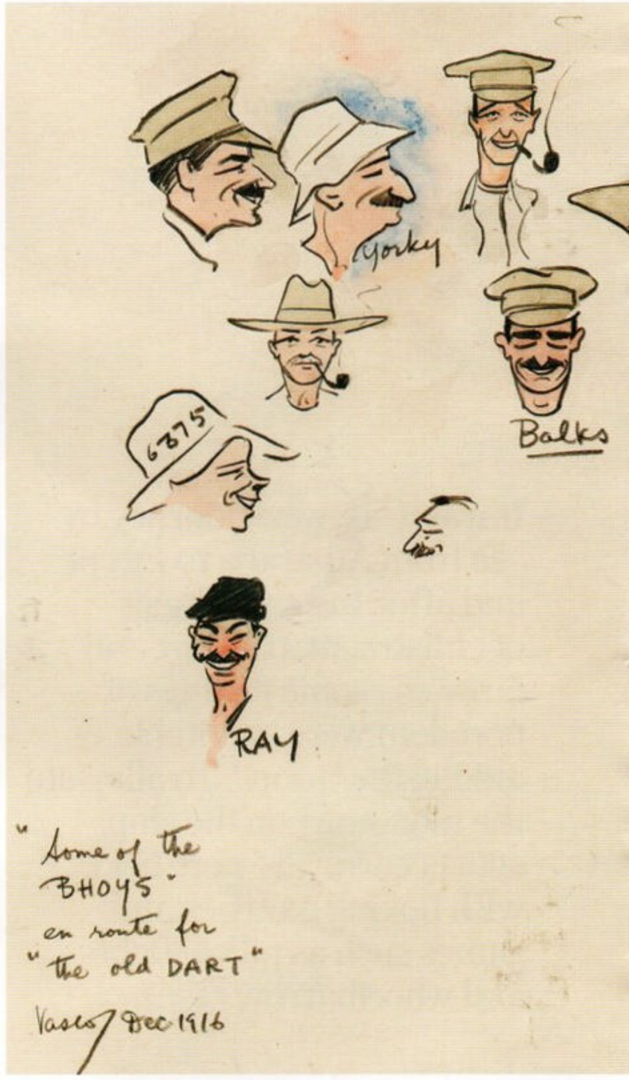


FATHER NEPTUNE'S CEREMONY
CROSSING THE EQUATOR, *PORT SYDNEY*
LIONEL CHERRY WILLIS
PXB 248

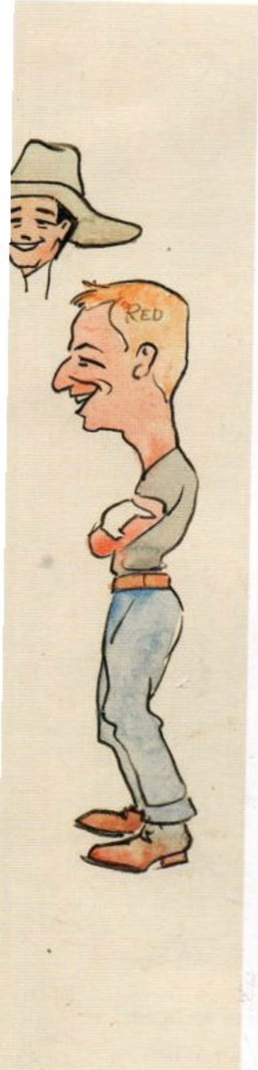
RIGHT: SOME OF THE 'BHOYS' EN ROUTE FOR 'THE OLD DART' ... DECEMBER 1916
LOUREIRO VASCO
PXE 700 / VOL. 2

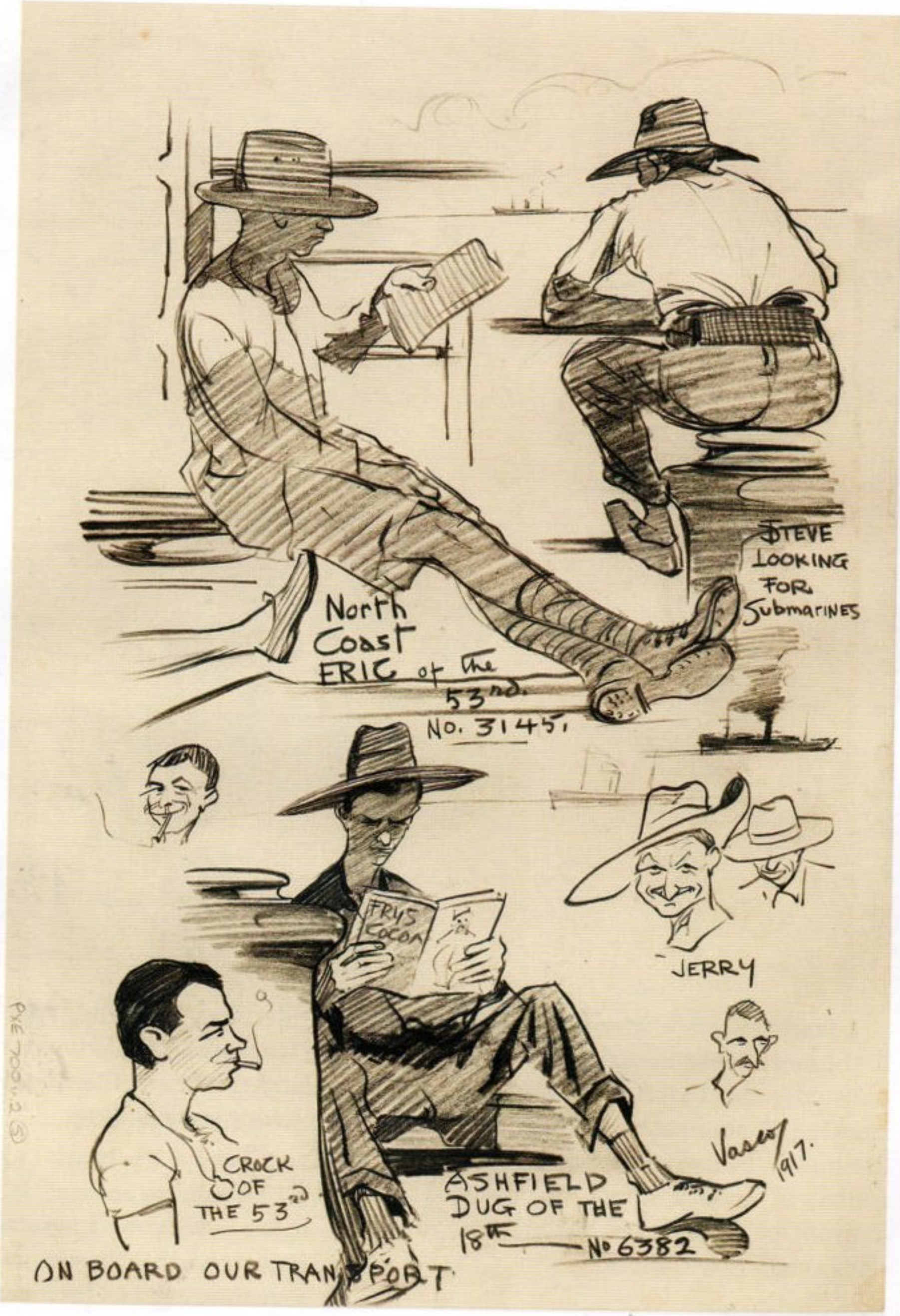
... when they got them to the tank they shot them in clothes and all on and when you came up some of Neptune's slaves shoved you under again with a pole until you were nearly drowned and when you went to get out, they were there to help you with hands all over grease and tar ...

... once you had been through Neptune's hands you were free to go and help the others drag them in ... Water & wet towels were the only weapons that were legal and the deck was a mass of flying towels ...



One way to pass the time on a troopship was to draw. Here are some of the 'bhoys': Yorkey, Balks, Red and Ray. North Coast Eric is stretched out reading as too is Ashfield Dug. Steve is looking for submarines, or is he dreaming about home?

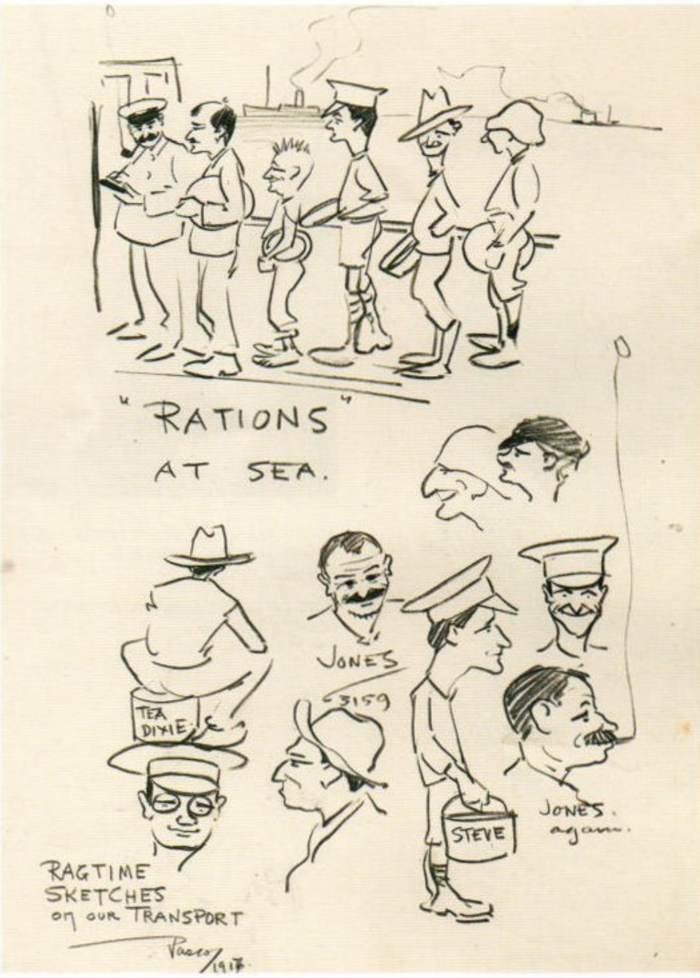






ABOVE: PLENTY OF WORK FOR GLASSES
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

LEFT: ON BOARD OUR TRANSPORT, 1917
LOUREIRO VASCO
PXE 700 / VOL. 2





LEFT TO RIGHT:

RATIONS AT SEA ... 1917
LOUREIRO VASCO
PXE 700 / VOL. 2

THE SAPPERS' BOUDOIR ... 1917
LOUREIRO VASCO
PXE 700 / VOL. 2

Loureiro Vasco — who changed his name to the more conventional Louis when he enlisted — spent his time on the *Suevic* drawing his shipmates. A professional cartoonist, he had trained at the National Gallery of Victoria School and produced artwork for postcards in Melbourne, Sydney and in the United States.

Ellis Silas, a fledgling signaller on board the transport A40 *Ceramic* and an artist before enlistment, filled the time by reading, sketching and painting.

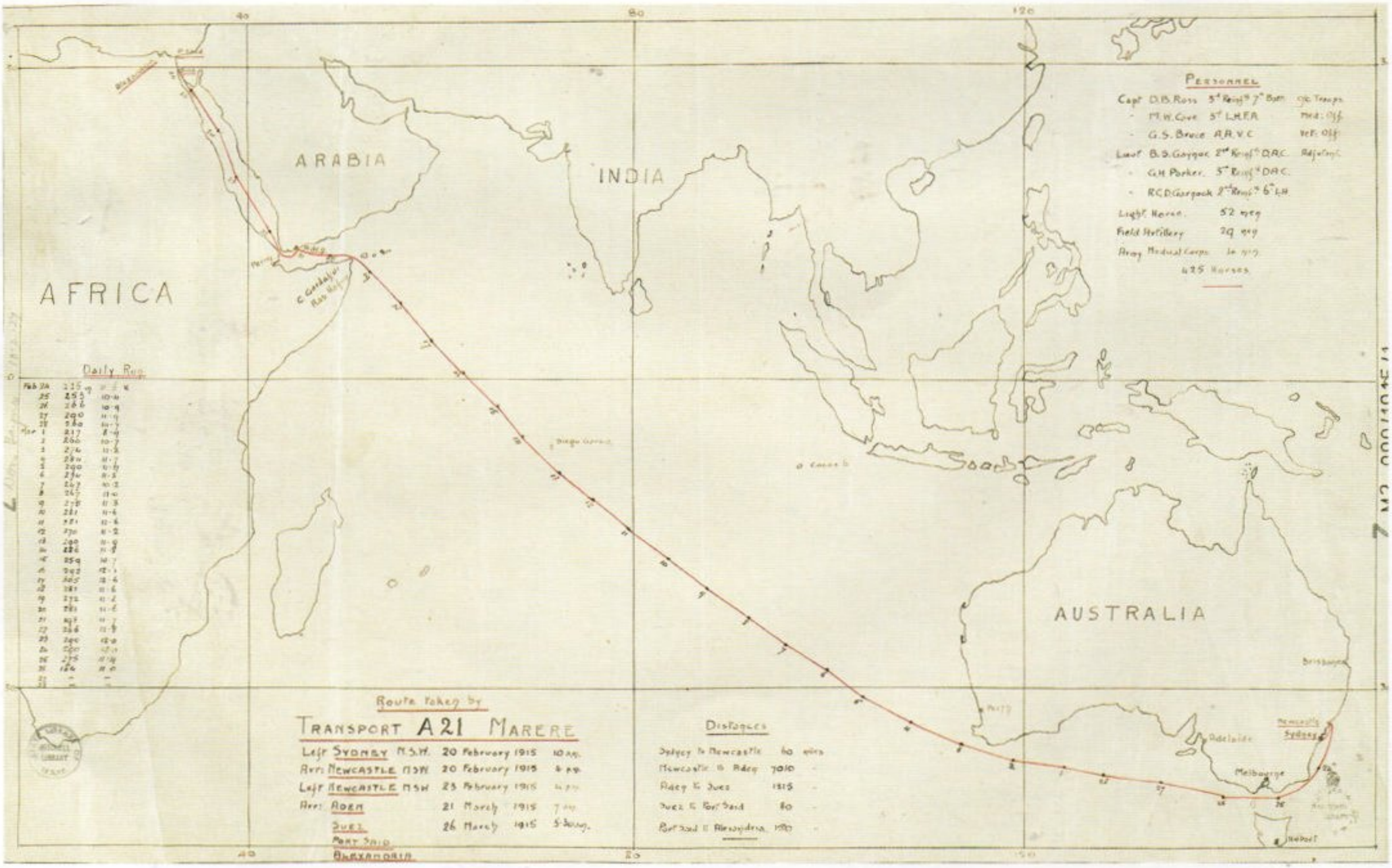
> 25 December, Christmas Day
> All day painting and reading. Fruit is given us as a little extra – I presume no day of any importance could be such unless there were something extra for the inner man.

26 December
Usual routine – meals, drill, etc., how I hate signalling! At night I try to read the ship's signalling with lamps – I feel in despair, I cannot read six words – wonder if I ever will. Sketching as usual; as I use my pencil whenever I get a chance ...

One morning, just before Reveille, went to get some tea; it was given me in a metal cup which I cannot drink out of; I said to the cook, "Wait a minute, I'll get a china cup" – this was too much for the lads, who immediately began to call out for their valets and shaving water! I never heard the end of this incident for some days.

The original sketch (below) was made by Captain Brian Gaynor, of the 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, who served in Gallipoli and France. His map shows the route taken, with daily progress, by the Transport A21 *Marere* from Sydney through the Indian Ocean to the Suez Canal and Egypt. The map also has a list of AIF personnel on board, along with the numbers of horses.

ROUTE TAKEN BY TRANSPORT A21 *MARERE*, 1915, BRIAN GAYNOR
Z/M2 990/1915/1





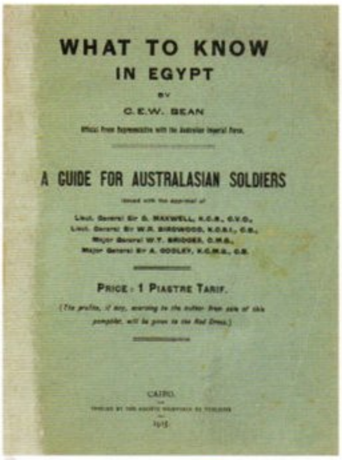
Originally they thought they were heading to Europe, but the first convoy of Australians and New Zealanders arrived in Egypt on 3 December 1914. They were deployed there to protect British interests in the Middle East which were being threatened by the Turkish Ottoman Empire. The big concern was a possible Turkish takeover of the Suez Canal which continued to be a significant link for British trade and shipping.

The Australians headed to camps at Maadi on the Nile and Mena, which was situated near the pyramids of Giza. They commenced military training: marching through sand, digging and attacking trenches for six days a week. They were granted some free time and the men relished it. Egypt was so interesting — a foreign country, foreign people — and unusual food and exotic smells were often

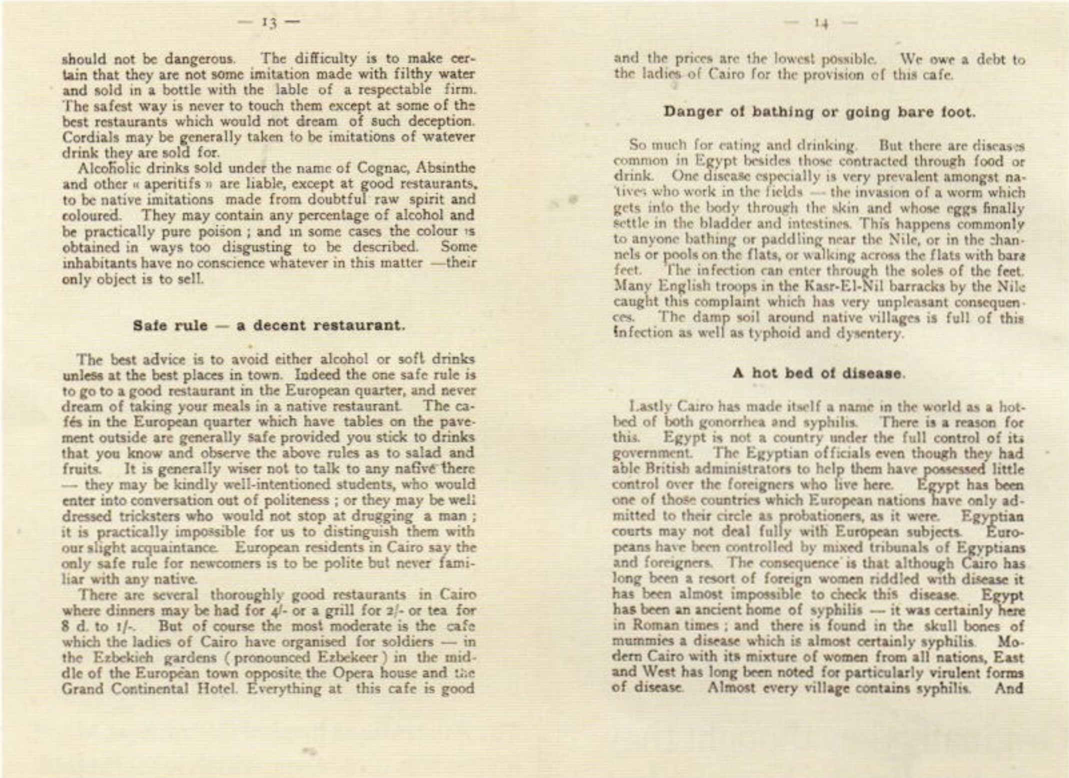
BELOW: PITCHING TENTS IN SIGHT OF PYRAMIDS, 8 DECEMBER 1914
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

OPPOSITE PAGE: 1ST BATT. ROUTE MARCHING NEAR PYRAMIDS
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861





WHAT TO KNOW IN EGYPT: A GUIDE FOR AUSTRALASIAN SOLDIERS, CEW BEAN
916.2/3



— 13 —

should not be dangerous. The difficulty is to make certain that they are not some imitation made with filthy water and sold in a bottle with the lable of a respectable firm. The safest way is never to touch them except at some of the best restaurants which would not dream of such deception. Cordials may be generally taken to be imitations of watever drink they are sold for.

Alcoholic drinks sold under the name of Cognac, Absinthe and other « aperitifs » are liable, except at good restaurants, to be native imitations made from doubtful raw spirit and coloured. They may contain any percentage of alcohol and be practically pure poison ; and in some cases the colour is obtained in ways too disgusting to be described. Some inhabitants have no conscience whatever in this matter —their only object is to sell.

Safe rule — a decent restaurant.

The best advice is to avoid either alcohol or soft drinks unless at the best places in town. Indeed the one safe rule is to go to a good restaurant in the European quarter, and never dream of taking your meals in a native restaurant. The cafés in the European quarter which have tables on the pavement outside are generally safe provided you stick to drinks that you know and observe the above rules as to salad and fruits. It is generally wiser not to talk to any native there — they may be kindly well-intentioned students, who would enter into conversation out of politeness ; or they may be well dressed tricksters who would not stop at drugging a man ; it is practically impossible for us to distinguish them with our slight acquaintance. European residents in Cairo say the only safe rule for newcomers is to be polite but never familiar with any native.

There are several thoroughly good restaurants in Cairo where dinners may be had for 4/- or a grill for 2/- or tea for 8 d. to 1/-. But of course the most moderate is the cafe which the ladies of Cairo have organised for soldiers — in the Ezbekieh gardens (pronounced Ezbekeer) in the middle of the European town opposite the Opera house and the Grand Continental Hotel. Everything at this cafe is good

— 14 —

and the prices are the lowest possible. We owe a debt to the ladies of Cairo for the provision of this cafe.

Danger of bathing or going bare foot.

So much for eating and drinking. But there are diseases common in Egypt besides those contracted through food or drink. One disease especially is very prevalent amongst natives who work in the fields — the invasion of a worm which gets into the body through the skin and whose eggs finally settle in the bladder and intestines. This happens commonly to anyone bathing or paddling near the Nile, or in the channels or pools on the flats, or walking across the flats with bare feet. The infection can enter through the soles of the feet. Many English troops in the Kasr-El-Nil barracks by the Nile caught this complaint which has very unpleasant consequences. The damp soil around native villages is full of this infection as well as typhoid and dysentery.

A hot bed of disease.

Lastly Cairo has made itself a name in the world as a hotbed of both gonorrhea and syphilis. There is a reason for this. Egypt is not a country under the full control of its government. The Egyptian officials even though they had able British administrators to help them have possessed little control over the foreigners who live here. Egypt has been one of those countries which European nations have only admitted to their circle as probationers, as it were. Egyptian courts may not deal fully with European subjects. Europeans have been controlled by mixed tribunals of Egyptians and foreigners. The consequence is that although Cairo has long been a resort of foreign women riddled with disease it has been almost impossible to check this disease. Egypt has been an ancient home of syphilis — it was certainly here in Roman times ; and there is found in the skull bones of mummies a disease which is almost certainly syphilis. Modern Cairo with its mixture of women from all nations, East and West has long been noted for particularly virulent forms of disease. Almost every village contains syphilis. And

mentioned in diaries and letters. They were soldier-tourists: training and marching through the Egyptian desert, visiting Cairo, 'the city of sin and shame' as Jack Hutton called it.

Australian journalist CEW Bean produced a 47-page guide for the troops, *What to Know in Egypt: A Guide for Australasian Soldiers*, which covered a range of topics such as the history of Egypt and the pyramids, opening times of the museums, where to eat and what to avoid (avoid fruit, coffee was deemed to be the safest drink), some useful phrases and currency conversions. Bean also included detailed information about the Islamic religion and urged religious tolerance of the visitors: 'It is particularly important that we should not through ignorance or carelessness interfere with their right to serve God in their own way'.

They climbed the pyramids and rode camels. Many had their own cameras and took photographs of their friends at the top of the Great Pyramid and in front of the Sphinx. They visited mosques, museums and the Cairo zoo and frequented European-style cafes. Photographer Henry Marshall enlisted in the 1st Battalion and photographed his journey from the military camp at Kensington in Sydney to Cairo and on to Gallipoli. On one of his days off, he and his mates climbed the pyramids and Henry was there, at the top, to take their photographs. On Christmas Day 1914 he and his friends visited Heliopolis and old Cairo. They saw the sights and bought a fez.

Sister Anne Donnell visited Cairo in October 1915 and delighted in everything, especially the bazaar quarter which she visited with several British nurses.
It provided excellent shopping:

This place seems to be devoted to everything that is oriental in the way of Alleys full of copper ware, brass-ware, gold and silver, precious and ornamental stones, Turkish slippers etc etc etc. It's most fascinating.

Then there was the 'big dust up', a riot in the Wazzir (red light) district of Cairo on Good Friday 1915. Too much alcohol led to violence and bad behaviour. All leave was cancelled after that. Some New Zealand officers encouraged their men to have nothing to do with the Australians, although New Zealand troops had also been involved.

01 '577' THE TURK'S SHADOW HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861

02 MOONLIGHT AT SPHINX HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861

03 GEIZAH TRAM STOP HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861

04 GROUP, AT TOP OF CHEOPS HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861

05 NATIVE BARTERING WITH SOLDIER HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL PXA 1861



/01



/02



/03



/04



/05



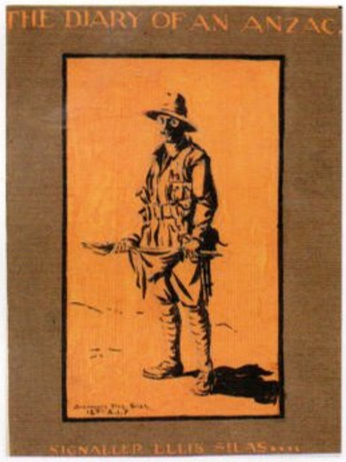


This is where 'things got lively'. Corporal Crooks observed early on that there were 'plenty of stray bullets flying around, a bloke wants to keep his nut down or he will quick get it smacked'.

A signaller, who in his previous life was an artist, stayed awake for four days, running between outposts and headquarters with messages. In the midst of dodging screaming shrapnel he listened to early morning birdsong. Ellis Silas, who doubted his courage prior to landing at Gallipoli, did a lot of running with messages, serving with distinction at Pope's Hill, Quinn's Post and Bloody Angle.

> I have been running despatches all night and in between endeavouring to make a dug-out – I couldn't lift the pick so had to use my trenching tool. Wonder what I am going to do for rations – I had to throw mine out, it was too heavy for me to carry. Feeling very weak and tired.

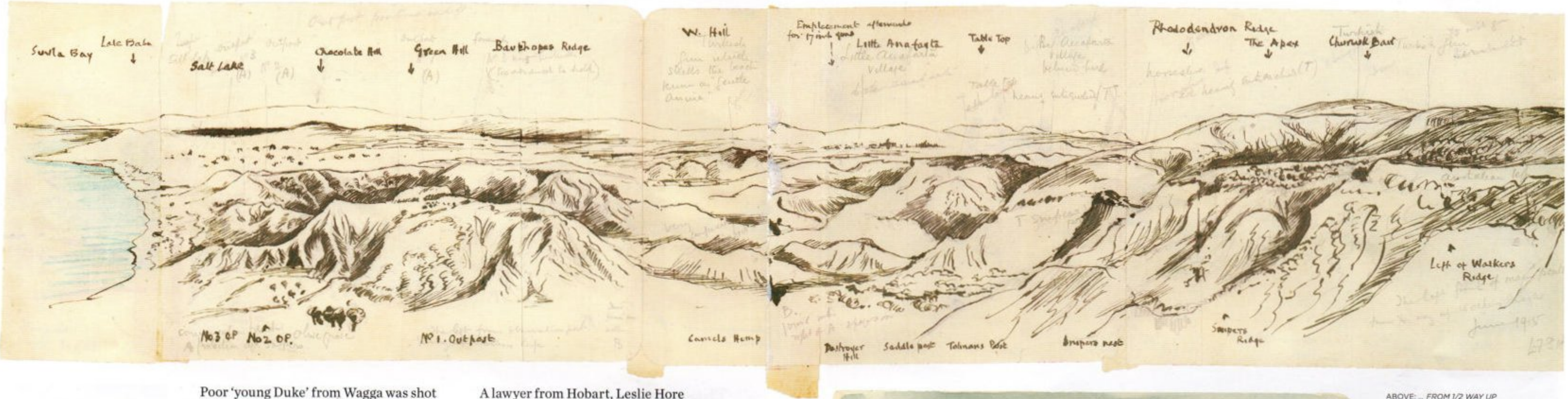
He lasted a month on Gallipoli and was evacuated out on 28 May suffering from nervous exhaustion. He had been found unconscious and delirious and later developed enteric fever (typhoid).



ABOVE: ELLIS SILAS DIARY, 1914–1916
MLMSS 1840

OPPOSITE PAGE: [GALLIPOLI], 1915
HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

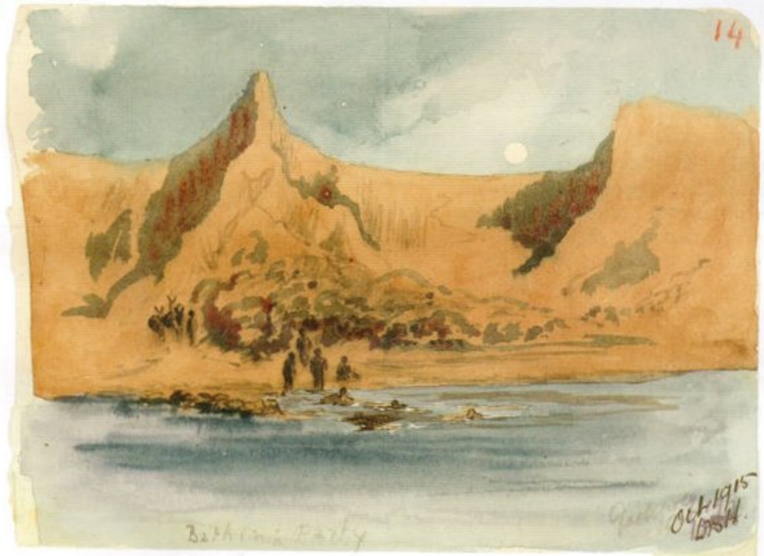
FINIS, 20 DECEMBER 1915
LESLIE FRASER STANDISH HORE
PXE 703



Poor 'young Duke' from Wagga was shot and killed instantly while his mate Archie Barwick was eating breakfast. His body was buried somewhere in Shrapnel Gully. Barwick and Reg Duke had enlisted at the same time, in August 1914, and had become good friends. Archie described him as 'a right good mate' and said they had some good times together:

> I was a good bit downhearted for some time after this I know. I got what things I could of his & sent them home to his people, as he asked me to do if ever he got knocked & Len went round to the orderly room & got his revolver which he promised him if ever he got knocked.
>
> Poor Wagga was buried down by the beach & this much I know, that a clergyman read the burial service over him but try as I would I could never find his grave. He was as game a lad as ever looked through the sights of a rifle, & I shall never forget him.

A lawyer from Hobart, Leslie Hore arrived at Gallipoli in May with the 8th Australian Light Horse Regiment. His watercolour views of the Gallipoli Peninsula depict the harsh, steep terrain and the trench systems. His works also capture some of the natural beauty of the peninsula. The sunsets were beautiful and much remarked upon by diarists. Hore's watercolour, *Bathing Party, Gallipoli*, is a particularly dramatic scene with a deep blue sky, a full moon, steep cliffs, the small figures of men at the edge of the water and some mules looking on.



ABOVE: ... *FROM 1/2 WAY UP WALKER'S RIDGE*, 1915
LESLIE FRASER STANDISH HORE
PXE 702/5

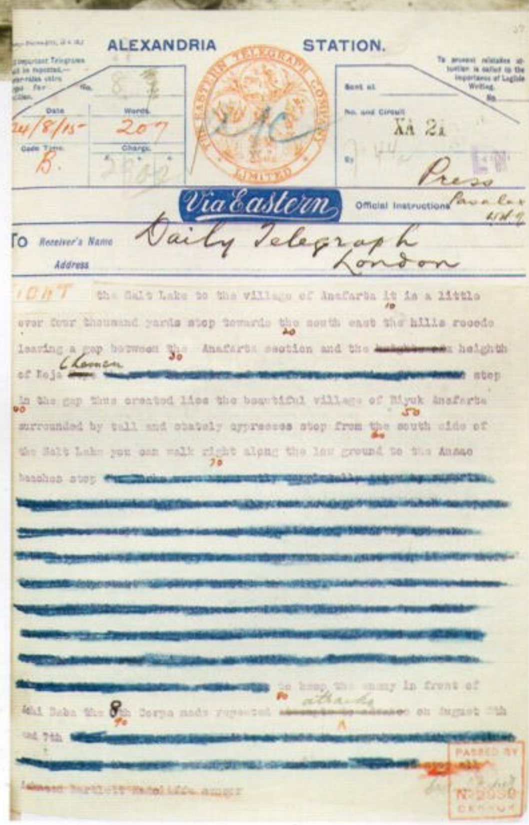
LEFT: *BATHING PARTY, GALLIPOLI*, OCTOBER 1915, LESLIE FRASER STANDISH HORE
PXE 702



[AT GALLIPOLI], 1915, HENRY CHARLES MARSHALL
PXA 1861

RIGHT: ELLIS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT TELEGRAMS, 1915
A1585

British journalist Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett telegraphed the news of Australian troops proving themselves in battle for the first time. His reports were the first to be published in Australian newspapers. Within five months, his support for the Gallipoli campaign was gone and he wrote a scathing letter to British Prime Minister Asquith describing it as a ghastly and costly fiasco.



ALEXANDRIA STATION.

Via Eastern

Official Instructions

To Receiver's Name Daily Telegraph
Address London

the Salt Lake to the village of Anafarta it is a little ever four thousand yards stop towards the south east the hills recede leaving a gap between the Anafarta section and the heighth of Koja Chemen [redacted] stop in the gap thus created lies the beautiful village of Biyuk Anafarta surrounded by tall and stately cypresses stop from the south side of the Salt Lake you can walk right along the low ground to the Anzac beaches stop [redacted] to keep the enemy in front of Achi Baba the 8th Corps made repeated attacks on August 6th and 7th [redacted]

Ashmead Bartlett

PASSED BY
No 2050
CENSOR



> The army is in fact in a deplorable condition. Its morale as a fighting force has suffered greatly and the officers and men are thoroughly dispirited. The muddles and mismanagement beat anything that has ever occurred in our Military History.
>
> The fundamental evil at the present moment is the absolute lack of confidence in all ranks in the Headquarters staff.

Visiting Australian journalist Keith Murdoch was to carry the letter back to London. However, someone had tipped off the military authorities and the letter was confiscated by the French police at Marseilles.

Murdoch continued on to London and delivered his own letter to the Australian Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher, reiterating many of the main points from Ashmead-Bartlett's original letter. The resulting political furore may have assisted in Hamilton's recall as Commander-in-Chief and to the eventual evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

PATIENTS AND INTERIOR OF WARD DURING EARLY DAYS
ALBERT WILLIAM SAVAGE
PXE 698/19



THE STAFF 3RD AGH PHOTOGRAPHED ON CHRISTMAS DAY 1915, LEMNOS ISLAND
ALBERT WILLIAM SAVAGE
PXE 698/42

RIGHT: MEDAL COMMEMORATING BATTLE AT DARDANELLES, 1915, ARTS & CRAFTS ASSOCIATION OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
R 686(S)

OPPOSITE PAGE: OPERATION ORDER NO. 3 FROM HEADQUARTERS, ANZAC (DETAIL)
16 DECEMBER 1915
MLMSS 7903

Ashmead-Bartlett was ordered to leave Gallipoli on 2 October. Two months later, the evacuation of Allied troops from Gallipoli commenced.



Copy No. 2

OPERATION ORDER No. 3
by
Colonel C.F. C o x, C.B., V.D,
Commanding, 1st. A. L. H. Brigade

Reference - 1-20,000
KOJA DERE

Headquarters,
OLD No. 3 POST, ANZAC,
16th. Dec., 1915.

1.- INFORMATION :-
The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps has been ordered to re-embark and proceed to MUDROS. The re-embarkation will be effected in two nights and will commence on a date to be notified later. It will be effected principally at ANZAC COVE and NORTH BEACH, a few troops on the flanks re-embarking on the second night at BRIGHTON BEACH and opposite the ASMAK DERE.

2.- PRELIMINARY MEASURES :-
(a) Immediate steps will be taken by C.O's to hand over to the Divisional Loading Officer, Bread and Meat Store, WILLIAMS PIER, all official papers, records, maps, kits, baggage, etc, which it is necessary to keep.
Indents for transport to be sent without delay to Divisional Transport Officer, No. 2 POST.
(b) All notices or guiding marks likely to be of use to the enemy will be destroyed on second day

3.- EMBARKATION :-
(a) First Night - 317 all ranks of the Brigade embark.
Second Night- 350 all ranks of the Brigade embark.

(b) Detailed instructions re time, place and parties is given in Appendices "A" and "B" attached.

(c) In moving to place of assembly parties are not to use MAIN BEACH SAP.

(d) Ample time is to be allowed for the movement to place of assembly and troops are to be kept under cover as much as possible.

(e) On no account are the numbers set out in Appendix "B" to be exceeded. Any troops in excess are to be embarked under Appendix "A".

X (f) The Brigade Commander embarks with B Party on second night. Lt.-Colonel J.B. Meredith will command remainder of Brigade.

amendment (g) O.C., "C" Party second night is informed that a "keep" provided with food, water and ammunition has been prepared by



(1) C/o British Australasian 115 High Holborn London E.C.

"Somewhere in France"
June 25th
1917.

Precious One
It's just glorious
to hear that you've
been to Toowoomba,
Your last letter speaks
of the Duffy's and joy
rides. Ever since I landed
in France life has been
perfect. You couldn't
imagine a more lovely
spot than the one we're
in now. This morning
I've crept through
a forest alongside
our camp
into a
glorious
farmyard
where they cook
the most delicious French (they cant help it) meals
Where the open mouthed ginger cat catches milk
squirted from the cows tit. Absolutely the latest
"farmyard Mandeville" stunt.
Just the old mountain
home all over
again. with a French
old Mrs Roberts, open fireplace, grandfather
clock and the dear dog.
This is our country If I've ever
made up my mind about
anything its to get you over
here "Après la guerre"
There's more life and fun on a
Sunday in this big port. More
violent contrasts more delicious
food, wine, exquisite country, music,
more café life and true bohemianism
on a Sunday or any week day
than England ever dreamt of in
a lifetime. Hypocrisy, mock
modesty and snobs vanish.
People here are natural.
It's good night to the d—
"subbubbs" Too lovely for words! Hard to believe!
etc. etc. The other day I came across Paragôt,"



OH PIP, 1915–1916. AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS' JOURNAL OF WORLD WAR, 1914–1919
A 2771

LEFT: SILK EMBROIDERED POSTCARDS C. 1916–1918
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I/1914–1920

OPPOSITE PAGE: LETTERS FROM LOUIS VASCO (VASCO LOUREIRO) ... 1916–1918
MLMSS 8191 / BOX 1X

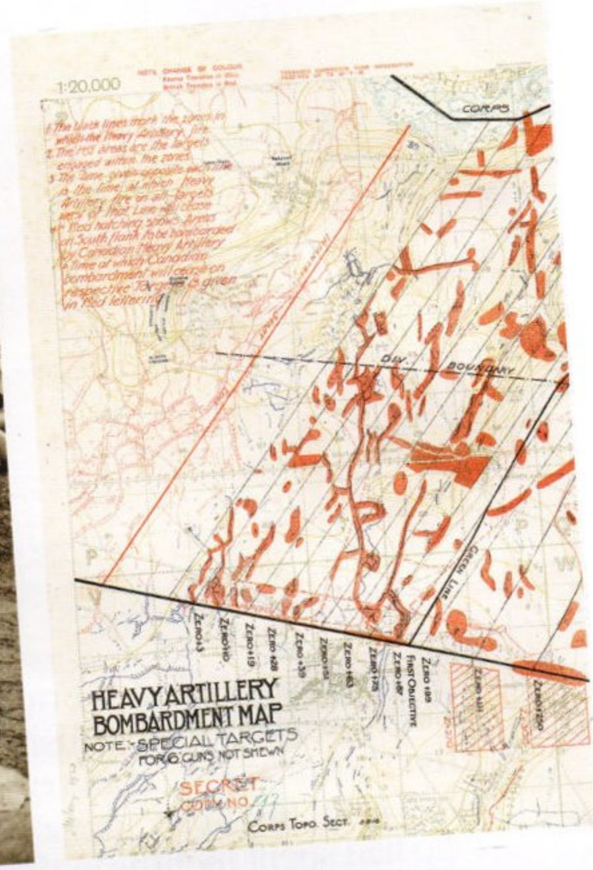
They began arriving in France in late spring 1916. The lush green beauty of the country impressed the Australians who had spent months in the desert heat of Egypt and on the dry steep cliffs of Gallipoli. Allan Allsop from Sydney wrote that the 'grandeur of Southern France at this time of the year is truly astounding'.

Louis Vasco was so inspired by French farm life that he filled his letters home with watercolours of the landscape, people and animals and promised his wife he would bring her back to France 'après la guerre'. Many purchased colourful embroidered French postcards to send home to loved ones. The food, the wine and the French women were also much remarked upon.









FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:

THE BATTLE OF THE MENIN ROAD ... 1917, FRANK HURLEY
PXD 22/34

HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT MAP, 1918
MAPS/1079

A WINDY OUTPOST ON WESTHOEK RIDGE, 1917, FRANK HURLEY
PXD 22/39

And then came trench warfare. No more 'La belle France'. A shaken stretcher-bearer, Langford Colley-Priest, wrote to his parents: 'this war not human and is a disgrace to Christianity'. He, like other diarists, tried to describe the noise of war to those fortunate enough not to be there.

> The sky looked beautiful, one mass of light and star-shells etc. and the booming of guns etc. was deafening ... The noise of the guns, grenades and machine guns was terrific. No one can realise what the noise is like unless they are close by.

Allsop described the sound as:

> Chaos and weird noises like thousands of iron foundries, deafening and dreadful, coupled with the roar of high explosives on coal-boxes as they ripped the earth out of the parapet, prevailed as we crept along ...

Official photographer Frank Hurley was also in awe of the sights and sounds of battle.

> We were just walking along the Menin Road in the twilight, near Hellfire Corner, when our barrage began. Simultaneously from a thousand guns, and promptly on the tick of five, there belched a blinding sheet of flame: and the roar — Nothing I heard in this world or in the next could possibly approach its equal. The firing was so continuous that it resembled the beating of an army of great drums ... and the screaming shriek of thousands of shells.

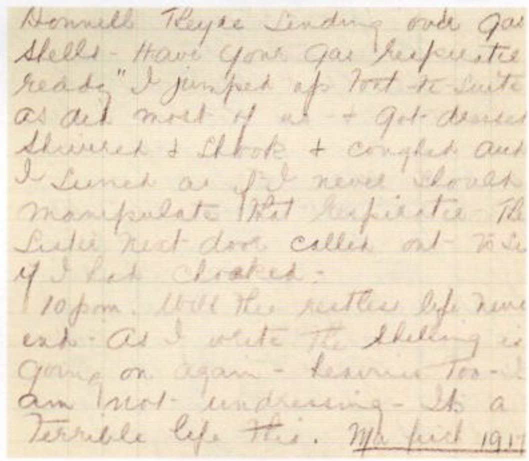




As they read the casualty lists, Australians at home became familiar with once obscure French and Belgian placenames: Fromelles, Pozières, the Somme, Ypres, Bullecourt, Passchendaele. There were so many names on the casualty lists. So many men had just disappeared into no-man's-land, never to return.



On New Year's Day 1918, Anne Donnell, a nurse stationed near Ypres, sat on her bed and wept, homesick and exhausted. She had been away from home for three years. Sister Donnell was working in the acute medical ward. Her patients were mainly suffering from gas poisoning and there were lots of pneumonia cases. As she wrote, she could detect the smell of sickly sweet pineapple in the air — the tell-tale sign of poison gas: '10 p.m. Will this restless life never end. As I write the shelling is going on again — heavier too. I am not undressing – It's a terrible life this.'


Donnell they're sending over gas
Shells - Have your gas respirator
ready" I jumped up - took it - Suits
as did most of us + got dressed
Shivered + Shook + coughed and
I turned as if I never should
manipulate that respirator. The
Sister next door called out to see
if I had choked -
10 pm. Will this restless life never
end. As I write the shelling is
going on again - heavier too - I
am not undressing - Its a
terrible life this. The first 1917

ABOVE: ANNE DONNELL DIARY, 31 DECEMBER 1917 [DETAIL] MLMSS 1022/ITEM 2

LEFT: ANNE DONNELL, FRONTISPIECE FROM *ANNE DONNELL: LETTERS OF AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY SISTER*, SYDNEY: ANGUS & ROBERTSON, 1920



A POOR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE 'COVES' ... MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / BOX 2 / FOLDER 1

Yet in the midst of it all there were moments of light relief. The Anzac Coves — an entertainment troupe performing songs and skits satirising military life — provided a respite from mud, fear and death and the soldiers loved them. They set up their theatres in barns and sheds, just back from the trenches and their shows were always packed. All of the Coves had seen active service, some at Gallipoli, others at the Western Front. There were singers, comedians, female impersonators,





a monologist (who recited poems and monologues), singers, dancers, musicians and burlesque.

They were so popular that they toured Britain during 1918, even performing at Buckingham Palace in front of the King, Queen and Princess Mary.

OFFICIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ANZAC COVES
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / BOX 2 / FOLDER 1

LEFT: BILLBOARD POSTER ADVERTISING THE ANZAC COVES … APRIL 1918
POSTERS 1204/4





While most of the AIF deployed to the Western Front in early 1916, the Australian mounted troops stayed in the Middle East to fight the Ottoman Turks in Egypt, Palestine, Jordan and Syria. The Middle East campaign ended on 31 October 1918, a few weeks after the capture of Damascus.

The famous last charge at Beersheba of the Australian Light Horse is one of the enduring events of this campaign. The horses are also part of their legend. Some 135,926 horses were shipped from Australia to serve in the war. These hardy animals had to go up to 60 hours without water and carry around 130 kg of rider, saddle, equipment, food and water.

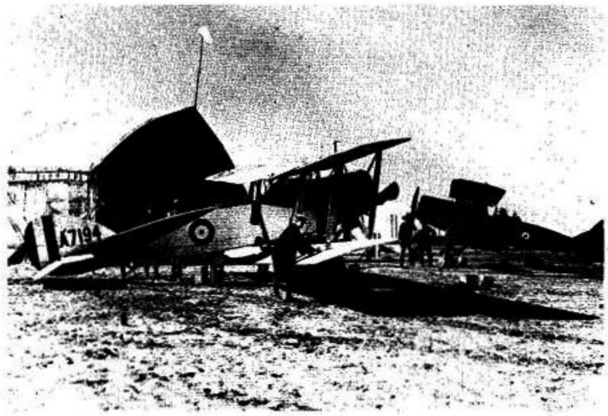
The horses are mentioned regularly in the men's diaries. Maurice Evans, a member of the 1st Light Horse Ambulance, wrote often about his horse, Bernard, who endeared himself to Evans after kicking the unpopular Sergeant-Major:

> ... an old man very fat and very fond of his food and rather a glutton to boot who had started to ... hog into our jam when Bernard, who was also having breakfast nearby, neatly, deliberately and with no little aplomb, kick[ed] him in the back of the neck. Wonderful horse! ... Horses can show marvellous intelligence at times.

COLUMN ON THE MARCH APPROACHING THE SEA OF GALILEE, COLART'S STUDIO MELBOURNE
PXD 481/15A

OPPOSITE PAGE: SIGNALLING TROOP SADDLING LAID OUT ... NEAR KHAN YUNUS, AW EDWARDS
PXA 404/43





ABOVE: TAFFY, AW EDWARDS
PXA 404/27

ABOVE RIGHT: 1ST AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS, PALESTINE, FRANK HURLEY
PXD 31/128

Prior to the charge at Beersheba, Evans was spending most of his time on the horselines, making sure Bernard was getting enough food and water. They were stoking the horses with five feeds a day so they would be battle-ready.

Signaller Austin William Edwards of the 1st Light Horse Regiment didn't keep a diary, but took lots of photographs of his horse, Taffy, and members of the regiment in the Sinai Desert. Edwards captured scenes of the signallers working in the desert, men and horses resting on a beach in Palestine and getting their kit ready for an inspection by General Chauvel.

Towards the end of the war, some Light Horse men swapped their horses for a new, daring form of warfare: the air war. One such horseman, Jack Butler, had been a member of the 2nd Light Horse Regiment but decided to transfer to the newly established Australian Flying Corps in early 1917. After several months of training, he graduated as a pilot with the rank of Second Lieutenant in June 1917. He enjoyed several exciting months serving as a pilot flying over Palestine and, in particular, Jerusalem.

He was relieved that he didn't have to bomb 'this lovely city'. Writing to his family he proudly announced:

> ... I now consider myself a bird-man, as I have flown a plane on my own, and stunted about the skies for 5 hours at all heights up to 3500 ft. This I did in about 6 flights. I have put in something like 14 hours in the air already (i.e.) Dual, and solo. Dual is with an instructor ... I'll send you a snap of me in flying rig-out & my pet aeroplane.
>
> Some of our fellows failed when it came to flying. Some got chucked out as "duds" (no good) some had bad crashes, and were lucky to get off with their lives. Two or three poor beggars were killed.
>
> It's wonderful the amount of crashes, and breakages, and smash-ups they get in a flying school. For my part I had luck, and never even strained a wire.

Visiting the Australian Flying Corps in Palestine and going up with pilot Ross Smith, official war photographer Frank Hurley wrote:

> We are crossing the hills of Judea at 90 miles per hour and yet from our great height we appear stationary. Away on the horizon lays a dark streak which is rapidly enlarging. It is the Dead Sea. In a few minutes we are over it ... I am powerless and utterly incapable of describing the wild and tremendous grandeur of the view now stretched before us.

In January 1916 the Imperial Camel Corps was formed from Australian infantry battalions who were recuperating after Gallipoli. Eventually four battalions were created. The 1st and 3rd battalions were Australian, the 2nd was British, and the 4th was a mix of Australians and New Zealanders. The Corps was established to deal with the revolt of pro-Turkish Senussi tribesmen in Egypt's Western Desert.

In late 1916 the Camel Corps was deployed to the Sinai desert to take part in operations against the Turkish army. Here they fought alongside Australian Light Horse units at Romani, Magdhaba, Rafa and Beersheba. The Camel Corps remained part of the Allied forces that advanced north through Palestine in 1917 and 1918.



CAMEL LINES OF THE EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS ... PALESTINE, FEBRUARY 1918
FRANK HURLEY
ON 25

11 April. Slept in [illegible] court [illegible] street – 8th [illegible] [illegible]
& [illegible] 26 [illegible] in [illegible] assembly [illegible]
10th. taken from [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] – camouflage
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] crossing
13th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 14th. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] women – [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] clothing. [illegible] [illegible] M.O. [illegible] Saur kraut. [illegible]
coffee – 15th [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] died thro neglect. death rate
average 4. 16th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bread. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] covered [illegible]
& cooked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Russians [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paper bandages no wool:
Prussia [illegible] cruelly treated [illegible] 17th [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 18th. Bread [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 19th. taken to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
numerous [illegible] girls working in the hospital [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
women cried [illegible] the hospital several [illegible] came
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] me. 20th. no attention obtainable
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. 21st. [illegible] [illegible] transfer to
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fit. food breakfast [illegible] coffee & soa
[illegible] black bread. noon dinner bowl saur kraut [illegible]
in hot water [illegible] coffee. [illegible] hot water & 25 [illegible] barley.
do. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
[illegible] [illegible] bread. Russians steal & [illegible] [illegible]
soap [illegible]. [illegible] take out 5 marks. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] worthy robbed [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
exchange money. 15 marks – 30 [illegible] [illegible] accurate
value [illegible] marks. Russians [illegible] [illegible]. 24th
knee improved. Scotch remark. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Around 4082 Australians were taken as prisoners of war. In the Middle East, 232 were captured by the Ottoman Turks and German forces captured 3850 on the Western Front.

They were brave. Many were captured during battle, suffering terrible injuries as they were transported into German-occupied France and then Germany. The men recalled that a number of French and German women living near the prisons helped them, secretly providing food and care.

Fifteen-year-old Keith Harris (pictured right) was one prisoner who was surreptitiously helped by German women. Keith, a deckhand on a freighter in the Pacific Ocean, was among 467 crew members captured by the German raider *Wolf* and taken to Germany. He turned 16 while in a German prison camp. Preparing to celebrate his birthday with jam, mouldy black bread and some acorn coffee, Keith scalded himself with the coffee, severely burning his face.

He wrote afterwards about one woman who all the prisoners called Grandmother. This woman treated the burns on his face with a type of oil. Another older woman gave



KEITH HARRIS
P03236.237
IMAGE COURTESY OF THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

OPPOSITE PAGE: WAR NARRATIVE (DETAIL), 14 APRIL 1917 - 14 MAY 1918 ...
GEORGE WD BELL
MLMSS 893 / ITEM 2

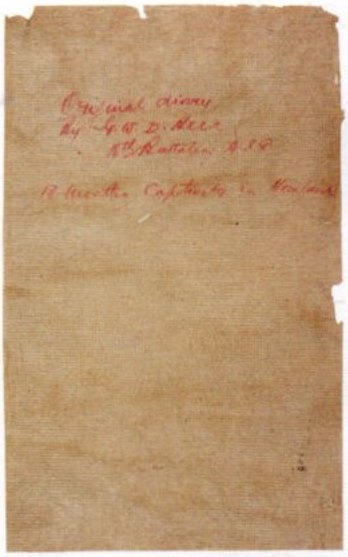
him potatoes grown in her garden. Keith also met a younger woman living in the area where he was working who cared for him:

> I became friendly with a German woman who afterwards insisted on me calling her Mother. She had two young daughters and one son, her husband being at the war ... She used to wash and mend my clothes and I was always welcome at her home, but I had to be very careful not to be seen going to or coming from her house. If I were seen it meant trouble for both her and I, but she didn't care ... She used to say she didn't care who won the war and I don't think she did.

West Australian man George Bell, from the 16th Battalion, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bullecourt in 1917. Although suffering with a badly injured back and a shattered knee, he defied his captors by keeping a diary hidden for 13 months.

> For the purpose of secreting my notes I have used ordinary British note paper. Firstly, I carefully opened the flat end of the tube to insert the notes. Secondly, when softened and tightly folded, the papers were easily inserted into the centre – or thereabouts – of an ordinary large tube of Colgate's toothpaste.

George had received the notepaper and toothpaste from the Prisoners Department of the Australian Red Cross Society in London.



WAR NARRATIVE, 14 APRIL 1917 - 14 MAY 1918 ... GEORGE WD BELL MLMSS 893 / ITEM 2

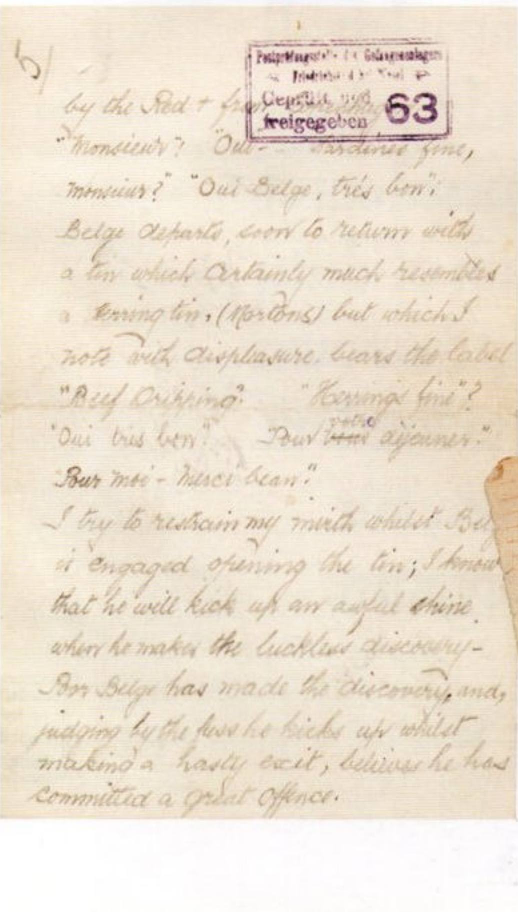


RIGHT: WESLEY CHOAT (STANDING), JAMES PITTS (SEATED)
P03236.156
IMAGE COURTESY OF THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

Other prisoners attempted escape, some successfully. Adelaide man Wesley Choat, from the 32nd Battalion, was captured by German troops after the disastrous battle of Fromelles in July 1916. The same day he was taken prisoner, his two brothers were killed in the same battle. Choat wrote about his dramatic escape through Germany into Holland after he returned home. The fact that he was able to speak German helped him enormously as he and fellow soldier, Lance Corporal James Pitts, pretended to be Belgian workmen travelling by train through Germany. Choat wasn't sure whether they had crossed into Holland

until he recognised Dutch placenames on the cars parked in the streets.

> ... I was sure we were at last on friendly Territory. I noticed a boy open a door so straight away, went up to him and asked for a drink. He referred me to his father, who was not satisfied with giving us water, but took us into his kitchen and gave us a drink of good Coffee, which although cold was to us most delicious, it being the first drink of real coffee we had tasted for 17 months. I then asked him if we were in Holland? "Yes" he said, and asked, "Have you come from Germany?" I replied in the affirmative, and said "We are English," at which he grasped our hands, seemingly over-joyed that we had been successful in our escape.



5/
by the Red + from [illegible]
"Monsieur? "Oui – [illegible] fine,
monsieur?" "Oui Belge, très bon".
Belge departs, soon to return with
a tin which certainly much resembles
a herring tin, (Mortons) but which I
note with displeasure, bears the label
"Beef Dripping". "Herrings fine"?
"Oui très bon". "Pour ~~[illegible]~~ votre déjeuner."
"Pour moi – Merci bean."
I try to restrain my mirth whilst Be[lge]
is engaged opening the tin; I know
that he will kick up an awful shine
when he makes the luckless discovery –
Poor Belge has made the discovery, and,
judging by the fuss he kicks up whilst
making a hasty exit, believes he has
committed a great offence.

Captain William Cull, who spent 13 months imprisoned in Germany, suffered severe injuries to his hip. As an officer, Will lived under better conditions than the other ranks of prisoners and was housed in officer camps at Karlsruhe, Freiburg and Heidelberg. Unlike other ranks, officers were not forced to work.

The first letters Will wrote to his family from prison were cheery and optimistic. He wrote about his fellow inmates — in particular a humorous Belgian who was looking after him — and of his gradually improving health. He also wrote about his French fiancée, Marie, who he hoped would return with him to Australia after the war. He was thankful to receive many supplies from the Red Cross. However, after he was released and living in Switzerland, he wrote to his family;

> Now that the trouble is over and don[e] with I can tell you that the pain I suffered, both day and night, for five months was I'm sure the most terrible possible for [a] mortal to suffer an[d] live with. I wonder that I'm not dotty. Doctors say that no one else could have lived through what I had.



WILLIAM CULL, LETTER HOME, 18 JUNE 1917
MLMSS 1165



HE whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom.

Let those who come after see to it
that his name be not forgotten.

Major. Terence Ward Garling
10 F.A.B., A.I.F.



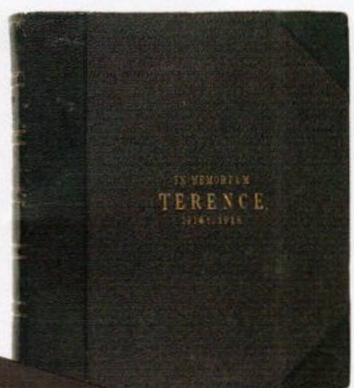
Only one known body was returned home to Australia: Major-General Bridges. He was buried at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in Canberra. Since most Australians were buried in cemeteries in the foreign fields where they died, or were buried at sea, there were no bodies to mourn over, no funerals and no wakes.

In 1916 the first statues of soldiers began appearing in Australian towns and the names of the fallen were engraved on monuments to the war dead. New traditions of public mourning were being formed around Anzac Day.

Bereaved families privately mourned loved ones who would never return. William and Marie Garling from Sydney created their own memorial to their son, Terence, who was killed in April 1918. His letters home, carefully bound together with photographs and memorabilia, were placed reverentially inside a wooden box. He was only 24 years old when he died of wounds received at Dernancourt on the Somme in France.

LEFT: PEACE FLAG, 1919
R 2054

BELOW AND OPPOSITE PAGE:
TERENCE GARLING: COLLECTION OF LETTERS HOME
MLMSS 3432 / ITEM 1







ZOLA (CAIRO), TERENCE WARD GARLING 1915
PXA 1011/42

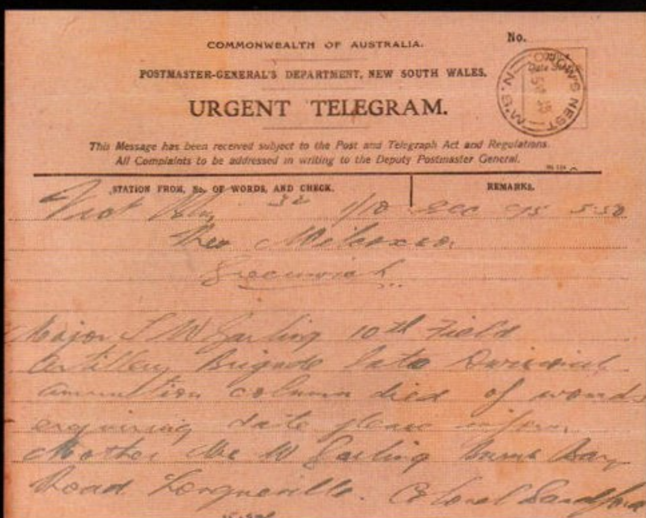
BELOW, RIGHT AND OPPOSITE PAGE:

TERENCE GARLING: COLLECTION OF LETTERS HOME
MLMSS 3432 / ITEM 1

Terence Garling represents all of those young men who held so much potential, who could have contributed much to society, if not stopped by premature death.

Terence's letter home, dated seven days before his death, was annotated by his parents as 'his last letter'. Following this letter are the bright pink telegrams that were sent to notify the family of the death of their soldier. The Reverend Wilcoxson, from the Greenwich Anglican church, was sent an urgent telegram requesting that he notify Mrs Garling of the death of her son Terence. Receiving a visit from the local clergy was a common method of notifying next of kin of the death of a family member.

After the telegrams came many letters of condolence. Everyone from generals and officers to the men who were part of his artillery brigade wrote describing a brave, respected, caring young officer. A life with so much potential had been cut short.


COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. No.

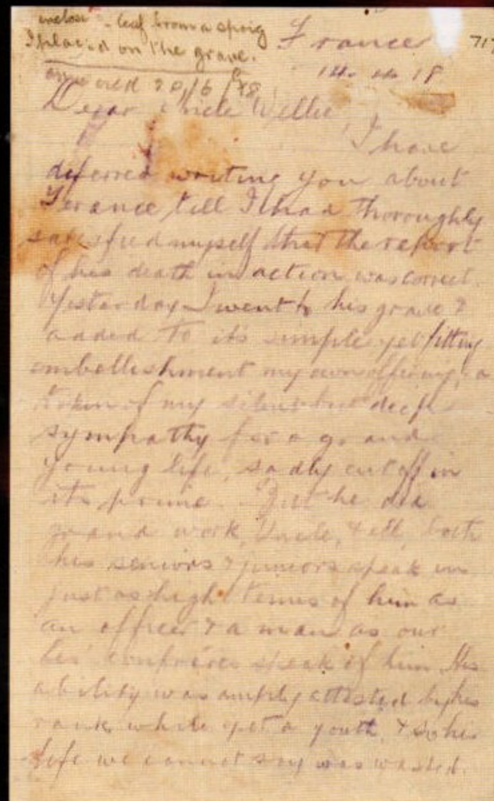
POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES.

URGENT TELEGRAM.

This Message has been received subject to the Post and Telegraph Act and Regulations. All Complaints to be addressed in writing to the Deputy Postmaster General.

STATION FROM, No. OF WORDS, AND CHECK. REMARKS.

Major T W Garling 10th Field Artillery Brigade late Divisional ammunition column died of wounds ... mother Mrs W Garling ... Road Longueville. Colonel Sandford


France 14.4.18

Dear Uncle Willie,

I have deferred writing you about Terence till I had thoroughly satisfied myself that the report of his death in action was correct. Yesterday I went to his grave & added to its simple yet fitting embellishment my own offering, a token of my silent but deep sympathy for a grand young life, sadly cut off in its prime. But he did grand work, Uncle, & all, both his seniors & juniors speak in just as high terms of him as an officer & a man as our his confreres speak of him. His ability was amply attested by his rank while yet a youth & so his life we cannot say was wasted.

France
14.4.18

Dear Uncle Willie

I have deferred writing about Terence till I had thoroughly satisfied myself that the report of his death in action was correct. Yesterday I went to his grave & added to its simple yet fitting embellishment my own offering, a token of my silent but deep sympathy for a grand young life, sadly cut off in its prime. But he did grand work, Uncle, & all, both his seniors & juniors, speak in just as high terms of him as an officer & a man as our his confreres speak of him. His ability was amply attested by his rank while yet a youth & so his life we cannot say was wasted ...

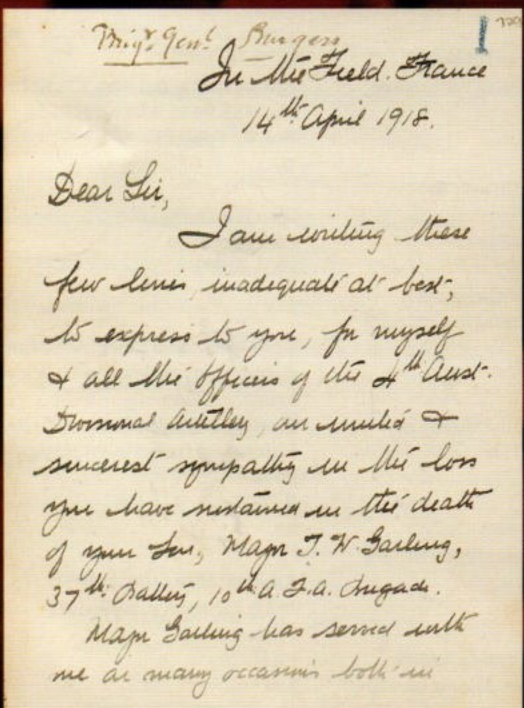
with love

Your affectionate nephew

Gerald

Major Garling has served with me on many occasions both in Egypt & Gallipoli as well as in France. On every occasion & under all conditions he has proved himself an able soldier and an excellent officer. His cheerful courage, sustained & inspiring energy has at all times been an example to his brother officers & the men under his command. I have lost, in him, an experienced Battery Commander & an officer of proved ability, whose personality & service I cannot replace,

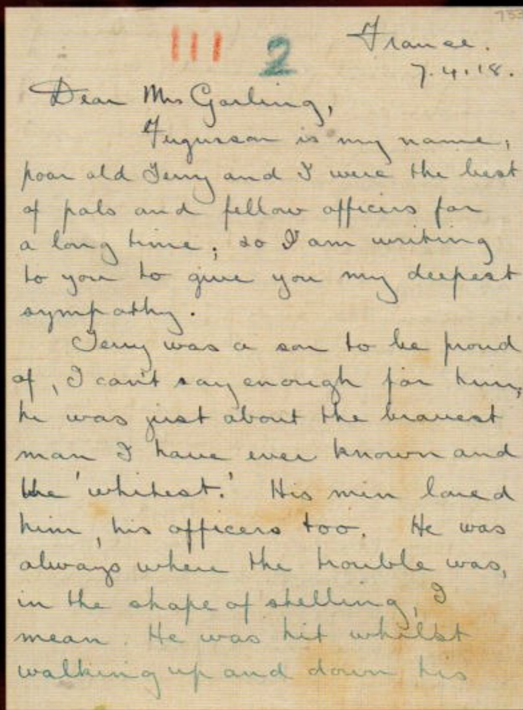
Brig. General Burgess, Commanding 4th Aust. Div. Artillery, 14 April 1918


Brig. Genl Burgess
In the Field. France
14th April 1918.

Dear Sir,

I am writing these few lines inadequate at best; to express to you, for myself & all the Officers of the 4th Aust. Divisional Artillery, our united & sincerest sympathy in the loss you have sustained in the death of your Son, Major T. W. Garling, 37th Battery, 10th A. F. A. Brigade.

Major Garling has served with me on many occasions both in


111 2

France.
7.4.18.

Dear Mrs Garling,

Fergusson is my name; poor old Terry and I were the best of pals and fellow officers for a long time; so I am writing to you to give you my deepest sympathy.

Terry was a son to be proud of, I can't say enough for him, he was just about the bravest man I have ever known and the 'whitest.' His men loved him, his officers too. He was always where the trouble was, in the shape of shelling, I mean. He was hit whilst walking up and down his

Dear Mrs Garling

Fergusson is my name, poor old Terry and I were the best of pals and fellow officers for a long time; so I am writing to you to give you my deepest sympathy. Terry was a son to be proud of, I can't say enough for him, he was just about the bravest man I have ever known ... His men loved him, his officers too.

He was always where the trouble was, in the shape of shelling, I mean. He was hit whilst walking up and down his battery which was being heavily shelled; giving confidence to his men; it was absolutely necessary too, as the enemy was attacking in overwhelming numbers and the batteries had to keep firing so long as there were men to man the guns; Terry as usual was doing his job properly as he always did; he was badly hit and was never properly conscious so did not leave any messages,

MA Fergusson, 7 April 1918



Humoristische karte von Europa
im Jahre 1914
Map
Purchased from Altea Gallery, 2012
M2 200/1914/7
1

Hal Eyre (1875–1946)
The European situation, 4 Aug
Drawing
Purchased from Hal Eyre,
October 1920
The Daily Telegraph war cartoons,
Vol. 1, No. 1, 1914
PXD 518 /1/1
2

Hal Eyre (1875–1946)
German Empire ... Aug 15th
Drawing
Purchased from Hal Eyre,
October 1920
The Daily Telegraph war cartoons,
Vol. 2, No. 5, 1914
PXD 518 /2/5
3

'England at War'
The Sun, 4 August 1914
Sydney: Star and Sun Ltd, 1910–1988
Newspaper
BN483
4a

'Declaration of War'
The Sun, 5 August 1914
Sydney: Star and Sun Ltd, 1910–1988
Newspaper
BN483
4b

Recruits Wanted
[Ephemera on recruitment
for World War I]
Pamphlet
Q940.394/9
7a

A Recruit for the AIF
[Ephemera on recruitment
for World War I]
Pamphlet
Q940.394/9
7b

A Recruit for the AIF
[Ephemera on recruitment
for World War I]
Pamphlet
Q940.394/9
7d

Physical Defects that will
Debar a Recruit
[Ephemera on recruitment
for World War I]
Pamphlet
Q940.394/9
7e

Marsh Little (1880–1958)
Boys of the Dardanelles
Sydney, WH Paling & Co.,
WJ Deane and Son, 1915
Sheet music
MUSIC FILE/LIT
10

Words by Harley Cohen,
music by Bert Rache
They Were There! There! There!
Sydney, William Brooks & Co., 1916
Sheet music
MUSIC FILE/RAC
9

Written by Charles Vaude,
composed by Joe Slater
*If England Wants a Hand,
Well, Here it is*
Melbourne: Dinsdales, c. 1915
Sheet music
MUSIC FILE/SLA
14

Words by Fred E Weatherly,
music by Haydn Wood
Roses of Picardy
Sydney: Chappell, c. 1916
Sheet music
MUSIC FILE/WOO
13

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
Sergt LC Willis (Cherry Willis)
on leave
Photographs
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17c

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
Sergt Lionel Cherry Willis,
Field Artillery, Liverpool Camp, 1917
Photographs
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17b

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
A group of artillery men at Liverpool
Camp, NSW
Photographs
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17a

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
'C Sub' 31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery AIF 1917
Photographs
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17f

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
L-R: Sgts Smith, Pike, Gore, Hardy,
Willis, Small
Photograph
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17h

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
Wheelbarrow race, Sports meeting
Port Sydney
Photograph
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17g

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
Pillow fight, Sports meeting
Port Sydney
Photograph
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17d

Lionel Cherry Willis (b. 1897)
Father Neptune's ceremony crossing
the Equator, *Port Sydney*
Photograph
[31st Reinforcements (NSW)
Field Artillery bound for Europe]
PXB 248
17e

James Brunton Gibb (1897–1968)
'A Coo-ee from Australia'
Manuscript
James Brunton Gibb further papers,
1873 – c. 1990
Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 /
Box 2 / Folder 1
20

'You'll do kangaroo'
Greeting card
PXA 623/2
21

World War One Rejected Volunteers'
Association of New South Wales
badge, c. 1916
Sterling silver badge
Purchased from Helen Hattersley,
2013
R 2055
22

Albert Collins (1883–1951)
In his Element, c. 1915–1918
Postcard
PXB 316
23a

Albert Collins (1883–1951)
The Goose Step, c. 1915–1918
Postcard
PXB 316
23b

Albert Collins (1883–1953)
Swank, c. 1915–1918
Postcard
PXB 316
23d

Albert Collins (1883–1953)
Cobbers, c. 1915–1918
Postcard
PXB 316
23c

Albert Collins (1883–1953)
The Blighter, c. 1915–1918
Postcard
PXB 316
23e

Archie Barwick (1890–1966)
Archie Barwick diary,
22 August 1914
Manuscript
Purchased from Archie Barwick,
1922
MLMSS 1493 / Box 1 / Item 1
24

Ellis Silas (1885–1972)
Silas diary, 1914–1916, October 1914
Manuscript
Presented by Ellis Silas, c. 1929
MLMSS 1840
25

Robert Wilson (1896–1973)
Papers of Robert Christian Wilson,
1915–1916
Manuscript
Presented by Michael Hales Wilson
in 2000 and 2002
MLMSS 7117 /11-15
26

Turner and Henderson Ltd
The Kitchener Political and
Strategical War Map of Europe with
German Territories in the East and
Showing the Continental Railway
Systems, 1914
Map
Z/M3 200/1914/2
27

Brian Gaynor (b. 1891)
Route taken by Transport A21
Marere, 1915
Manuscript map
Z/M2 990/1915/1
28

Guy Lipscombe (1891–1951)
It's our Flag / Fight for it, work for it,
c. 1914
Poster
London: Parliamentary War
Committee
George Ernest Morrison collection
Presented by the Morrison family,
1946
PX*D 160 Vol. 2
29a

James Northfield (1887–1973)
Come on Boys, Follow the Flag,
c. 1916
Poster
Melbourne: Troedel & Cooper
George Ernest Morrison collection
Presented by the Morrison family,
1946
PX*D 160 Vol. 2
29b

Dr Fred Hamilton-Kenny
(1859–1927)
Dr Fred Hamilton-Kenny letter
diary, 29 August – 19 October 1914,
15 September 1914
Manuscript
Presented by Fred Hamilton-Kenny,
1964
MLMSS 930 / Item 1
30

G Norman Roskruge (b. 1890)
Rabaul Harbour September 1914,
HMAS *Parramatta* and
HMAS *Encounter*, AE1, 1914
Photograph
Presented by Miss ADM Busby, 1954
PXB 14
32

Major FA Maguire
[Letter from Major FA Maguire, to
Dr FA Pockley], 7 November 1914
Pockley family papers
Manuscript
Presented by Miss N Darley,
niece of Miss Pockley, 1964
MLMSS 1092 / Item 2
33

Rev. Vivian Little (1878–1956)
Addendum – Prayers
Vivian Little diary,
9–14 November 1914
Manuscript
Purchased from Rev. Little, 1928
MLMSS 1910 / Item 2
34b

Dr Brian Coldin Antill Pockley
(1890–1914)
Dr Brian Coldin Antill Pockley
papers, 1910–1917, 11 September 1914
Manuscript
Presented by Miss N Darley,
niece of Miss Pockley, 1964
MLMSS 1092 / Item 1
35

Franz Bordeaux
Bordeaux diary and papers
concerning the ship *Emden*,
1914–1915
Manuscript
Purchased from Captain
DF Bardally, 1920
MLMSS 685/Item 2
36

Colart's studio, Melbourne
[The deck] of the *Emden*, c. 1914
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial
Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great
War: Embracing Egypt, Gallipoli,
Palestine, France, Belgium,
Germany and the Navy — from an
exhibition of war photographs in
natural colour produced by Colart's
Studio, Melbourne
PXD 481/167
37

Colart's studio, Melbourne
First cutters from HMAS *Sydney*
boarding the *Emden*, c. 1914
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial
Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great
War ...
PXD 481/ 164164
38

Colart's studio, Melbourne
HMAS *Australia* crew waiting
departure of the *Sydney* destroyer
for a night raid on [Rabaul],
c. 1914–1915
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial
Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great
War ...
PXD 481/ 164163
39

Rupert T Vowles (1894–1973)
RT Vowles diary of the capture
of the *Emden*, November 1914
Vowles war diaries,
August 1914 – September 1919
Manuscript
Purchased from Rupert T Vowles,
1920
MLMSS 3052 / Item 6
40

Dr Leonard Darby (1889–1980)
Dr Leonard Darby, *Sydney-Emden*
Engagement, 9th November, 1914.
Report of Surgeon Sub. Lieut. Darby,
RAN
Manuscript
Purchased from James R Lawson
Pty Ltd in August 1998
MLMSS 652841
41

Brian Colden Antill Pockley, c. 1914
Photograph
Dr Brian Coldin Antill Pockley
papers, 1910–1917
Presented by Miss N Darley,
niece of Miss Pockley, 1964
MLMSS 1092 / Item 5
42

Sydney, Emden medal [Original date of coin 1892], 1914
Silver medal
Sir William Dixson medal collection
Bequeathed by Sir William Dixson, 1952
DN/M 507
43

Action between HMAS *Sydney* and SMS *Emden*, 9.11.14, showing tracks steamed, 1928
Map
MT3 995.31/1914/1
44a

C Squadron 3rd Light Horse Regiment marching through Hobart, Hudson Fysh in second to front row, September 1914
Photograph
Sir Hudson Fysh pictorial collection
Presented 1976
PXA 1063 / 1389-1412 no 1404
45

Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918)
Some of the 'bhoys' en route for 'the old dart'— Yorkey, Balks, Red, Ray, December 1916
Charcoal and watercolour drawings
Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917
Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920
PXE 700 / Vol. 2
47b

Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918)
North Coast Eric of the 53rd No. 3145 — Steve looking for submarines — Jerry — Crock of the 53rd — Ashfield Dug of the 18th No. 6382, 1917, Vasco 1917
Charcoal and watercolour drawings
Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917
Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920
PXE 700 / Vol. 2
47d

Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918)
'Rations' at sea, Jones, 3159, Steve, Jones again, Tea Dixie, Vasco 1917
Charcoal and watercolour drawings
Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917
Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920
PXE 700 / Vol. 2
47e

Loureiro Vasco (1882–1918)
The Sappers' boudoir, somewhere at sea, the sapper at rest, Vasco 1917
Charcoal and watercolour drawings
Ragtime sketches on board our transport, Vasco, 1917
Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920
PXE 700 / Vol. 2
47g

Thomas Ray Crooks (1884–1932)
Crooks war diary, 2 April 1915
Manuscript
Purchased from Thomas Ray Crooks, 1919
MLMSS 838
48

Colart's Studio, Melbourne
[Australian troops on pyramid], c. 1915
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great War ...
PXB 481
49

Colart's Studio, Melbourne
North Beach, c. 1915
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great War ...
PXB 481/25
51

Colart's Studio, Melbourne
[... On the beach]
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great War ...
PXB 481/31
52

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (1881–1931)
Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett telegrams, 1915
Manuscript
Acquired from Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, via publisher Angus & Robertson, 1916
A1585
53

John Harrison Wheat (1893–1953)
John Harrison Wheat's war diaries and narratives, February 1914 – c. 1920
Manuscript
Purchased from John H Wheat, 1925
MLMSS 3054 / Item 1
55

Archie Barwick (1890–1966)
Archie Barwick diary, 22 August 1914
Manuscript
Purchased from Archie Barwick, 1922
MLMSS 1493 / Box 1 / Item 1
56

Ellis Silas (1885–1972)
Silas diary, 1914–1916, October 1914
Manuscript
Presented by Ellis Silas, c. 1929
MLMSS 1840
57

Thomas Ray Crooks (1884–1932)
Crooks war diary, 6–9 August 1915
Manuscript
Purchased from Thomas Ray Crooks, 1919
MLMSS 838
58a and b

Aubrey Roy Liddon Wiltshire (1891–1969)
Aubrey Wiltshire's diaries, 20 September 1915
Manuscript
Presented by ARL Wiltshire in 1939
MLMSS 3058 / Box 1 / Item 2
59

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (1881–1931)
Letter from Ellis Ashmead Bartlett to Prime Minister Asquith, 8 September 1915
Manuscript
Acquired from Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, via publisher Angus & Robertson, 1916
A1583
60

Operation order No. 3 from Headquarters, OLD No. 3 Post, ANZAC, 16th Dec. 1915
Charles Frederick Cox newspaper cuttings (1898–1919)
Manuscript
From the Papers of Charles Frederick Cox
MLMSS 7903
62

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
The Left Front of Main Portion from 1/2 way up Walker's Ridge, 1915
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
Sketches at Gallipoli / Leslie Hore
PXE 702/5
63a

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
From Walker's Ridge, 1915
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
PXE 702/4
63b

Item List

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore
(1870–1935)
Stand to arms ... Walker's Ridge,
June 1915
Watercolour drawings
Purchased 1919
PXE 702
63c

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore
(1870–1935)
The '75', August 1915
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
PXE 702
63d

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore
(1870–1935)
Bathing Party, Gallipoli,
October 1915
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
PXE 702
63e

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore
(1870–1935)
ANZAC Beach, June 1915
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
PXE 702
63f

Albert William Savage (b. 1890)
The third AGH motor launch, the hospital is seen in the distance
Difficulties to contend with at Lemnos
Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital at Lemnos, Egypt & Brighton (Eng.)
PXE 698/86
64c

Albert William Savage (b. 1890)
Sisters Lines, Lemnos Island
Wounded men waiting admission to Hospital wards. Col. Stawell passing cigarettes to the boys
Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ...
PXE 698/29
64d

Albert William Savage (b. 1890)
The staff 3rd AGH photographed on Christmas Day 1915, Lemnos Island, Col. de Crespeqny in command. A view after the staff was photographed.
Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ...
PXE 698/42
64e

Albert William Savage (b. 1890)
Operating tent and staff. Taken prior to an operation, Lemnos Island, 1915
Patients and interior of ward during early days
Photographs of the Third Australian General Hospital ...
PXE 698/19
64f

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore
(1870–1935)
Finis, 20 December 1915
Watercolour drawings
Purchased 1919
PXE 703
65a

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore
(1870–1935)
The Crescent and the Cross, July 1915
Watercolour drawings
Purchased 1919
PXE 703
65b

Jack Sommers (1878–1934)
1915–1916 to our gallant Australian kinsmen at the Front from the Australian War Contingent Association, London, with every good wish to one and all Xmas 1915
Oil paintings on tin box
Presented by Jack Sommers, 1933
R 746
67

Walter Todd (b. 1894)
Swimming at Anzac, c. 1915
Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd
Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988
PXE 1527
68a

Walter Todd (b. 1894)
Hospital Barge, 1915
Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd
Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988
PXE 1527/9
68b

Walter Todd (b. 1894)
Beetle Barge carrying wounded from Gallipoli to hospital ship
Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd
Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988
PXE 1527/5
68c

Walter Todd (b. 1894)
ANZAC wounded being taken to hospital ship
Photographs of the ANZACs at Gallipoli, Sinai Desert, hospital ship, 1915, compiled by Walter Todd
Presented by Mrs Bonnie Tucker, August 1988
PXE 1527/10
68d

Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920)
Anzac October 1915, Major Fiaschi inspecting a trench. Central figure is a private and resting with hands crossed is Major Herschel Harris
Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos
PXA 403
69a

Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920)
Anzac October 1915, 'Luncheon Hour' (names unknown)
Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos
PXA 403
69b

Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920)
Anzac October 1915, near the front line of the trenches, 'snipers' at work
Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos
PXA 403
69c

Australian Imperial Forces at Gallipoli, 1915
Photographs
PXB 250
70

Kodak 'Soldiers' own' camera, c. 1914
Private collection
72

William James Rodgers (b. 1879), 1st Field Ambulance
Army book 166 [booklet of tallies for wounded men], c. 1915
Presented 1921
R 766
73

World War 1 propaganda leaflets and papers dropped from aircraft over Gallipoli and Palestine, 1915
SAFE 1/213
74

Robur Tea war map, 1915
Melbourne: Farrow Falcon Press
Map
M4 390.8/1915/3
75

Anzac
Sydney: published by HEC Robinson, 1916
Map
M2 390.8/1916/1
76

Great Britain War Office General
Staff Geographical Section
Gallipoli, Scale 1:20,000, Kurija Dere, 1915
Map
Cairo, Egypt: Survey Dept
Maps/1020
77

Brian Gaynor (b. 1891)
View of No 1 Gun Brownes Battery
Drawing
Collection of maps and views drawn by Captain Brian Gaynor during World War I
Presented by Mrs Gaynor, 1927
Maps/1026
78a

Brian Gaynor (b. 1891)
Map Situation Australian Division
Map
Collection of maps and views drawn by Captain Brian Gaynor during World War I
Presented by Mrs Gaynor, 1927
Maps/1026
78b

General Headquarters,
Mediterranean Expeditionary Force
Trench map No. IV, 1915
Manuscript map
Maps/1127
79

Gallipoli, reproduced by the Survey Dept Egypt, from a map published by the War Office [Cairo], 1915
Map
Annotations made by Lieut Walter John Warneford
Z/M3 390.8/1915/3
80

Cardboard case to hold ammunition for rifle for Turkish Army, ANZAC, May 1915
Presented 1940
R 775
81

Personal handwritten prayers of a Turkish officer found at Gallipoli, 1915
Manuscript
Alfred Prichard Kington Morris war diaries, 18 October 1914 – 22 February 1917
Purchased from AP Morris, 1919
MLMSS 2886 / Item 5
82

Printed Koran verses found at Gallipoli, 1915
Alfred Prichard Kington Morris war diaries, 18 October 1914 – 22 February 1917
Purchased from AP Morris, 1919
MLMSS 2886 / Item 6
83

Arts & Crafts Association of Sydney, Australia
Medal commemorating battle at Dardanelles, 1915
John Lane Mullins collection
Presented by Miss Hilda Lane Mullins, 1939
R 686(s)
84

Gallipoli Star badge
'BB & Co.' on reverse
Presented 1961
R 686 (x)
85

Whitcombe & Tombs Limited
On active service: A new, interesting and instructive game for young and old
Game
R 751
86

Mademoiselle Gaby Aubery, calling card, c. 1916
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88a

Steenwerck – Calais train ticket, c. 1916
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88b

Australian Imperial Force
Military letter card
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88d

Field postcard
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88e

Field postcard
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88f

Silk embroidered postcards, c. 1916–1918
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88g-m

Souvenir de Caire, c. 1915–1918
Postcard
EPHEMERA/WORLD WAR I /1914–1920
88n

Silk-embroidered handkerchief bag
John McKay, 1914–1918,
Realia
Presented by Mr Frederick Spencer McKay, January 1984
R 2062
89a

Silk handkerchief with colour printed flags of several Allied countries of World War, 1914–1918
John McKay
Realia
Presented by Mr Frederick Spencer McKay, January 1984
R 2062
89b

Souvenir de France silk handkerchief
John McKay, 1914–1918
Realia
Presented by Mr Frederick Spencer McKay, January 1984
R 2062
89c

James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959)
'My Story of the big War'
24 November – 12 December 1916
Manuscript
Purchased from James Joseph Marshall, 1919
MLMSS 1164/ item 4
90a

2453 J Marshall, 53rd Battalion, c. 1916–1917
Postcard photograph
[James Joseph Marshall sketches, photographs and newscuttings]
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.6)
91

James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959)
The First Night in, 1917
Pencil drawing
Sketches of the Somme, 1917,
2453, J Marshall Pte,
53rd Battn, AIF
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.2)
92

James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959)
Rough stuff from France sketchbook,
2453, J Marshall Pte,
53rd Battn, AIF
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.3)/23
93

James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959)
The Second Time in the Line ... 1917
Pencil drawings
Rough stuff from France sketchbook ...
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.3)/23
93a

Item List

James Joseph Marshall (1889–1959)
Sanctuary of Cathedral, Bapaume,
1917
Pencil drawings
Rough stuff from France
sketchbook ...
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.3)/33
93c

James Joseph Marshall (1899–1959)
At the Battle at Le Transloy ... 1917
Pencil drawings
Rough stuff from France
sketchbook ...
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.3)
93d

James Joseph Marshall (1899–1959)
The Annoyed One, The Other Chap,
1917
Pencil drawings
Rough stuff from France
sketchbook ...
Presented c. 1929
PXA 381 (v.3)
93e

Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920)
France, Wimereux, 1915, Australian Voluntary Hospital Group of sisters, L to R: Sister Baxter, Sister Anderson, Sister Dowling and Sister (?) all from Sydney
Photographs
Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos
PXA 403
94a

Dr Herschel Harris (1871–1920)
Reading the Cup
Photographs
Dr Herschel Harris war photographs in France and Lemnos
PXA 403
94b

Oh Pip, 1915–1916. Australian soldiers' journal of World War, 1914–1919
Manuscript
Presented by George Colville, 1919
A 2771
95

George Colville (1887–1970)
Football Match Behind the Lines
Watercolour and pencil drawings
[Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium]
Purchased from George Colville, 1920
PXE 706
96a

George Colville (1887–1970)
Balloon Ascending c. 1917–1918
Watercolour and pencil drawings
[Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium]
Purchased from George Colville, 1920
PXE 706
96d

George Colville (1887–1970)
Canteen near Ouderdoom, Belgium,
c. 1917–1918
Watercolour and pencil drawing
[Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium]
Purchased from George Colville, 1920
PXE 706/11
96b

George Colville (1887–1970)
[The village of Bray-Suv-Somme], c. 1917–1918
Watercolour and pencil drawing
[Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium]
Purchased from George Colville, 1920
PXE 706/14
96e

George Colville (1887–1970)
Mounterban Railhead on the Somme in Wintertime, c. 1917–1918
Watercolour and pencil drawing
[Sketches of World War I, France and Belgium]
Purchased from George Colville, 1920
PXE 706/12
96f

John (Jack) Thomas Hutton (1889–1958)
John Thomas Hutton war diary, December 1916
Manuscript
Purchased from JT Hutton, 1920
MLMSS 1138 / Item 2
97

Wilfred Joseph (Allan) Allsop (1893–1956)
WJA Allsop diary, 20 July 1916
Manuscript
Allsop war diaries, 1915–1917
MLMSS 1606/Item 2
98a

Wilfred Joseph (Allan) Allsop (1893–1956)
WJA Allsop diary, June 1916
Allsop war diaries, 1915–1917
Purchased from WJA Allsop, 1920
MLMSS 1606/Item 1
98b

Langford Wellman Colley-Priest (1890–1928)
Colley-Priest diary, July 19th to July 22nd 1916
Manuscript
Purchased from Langford Colley-Priest, 1919
MLMSS 2439/item 1
99

Douglas David Horton (1890–1952)
An account of the battle of Pozières, July – August 1916
Manuscript
Horton war diary, c. 1918
Donated by D Horton, c. 1919
MLMSS 1991
101

William (Bill) Henry Thornhill Burrell (1893–1965)
William Burrell diary, 20 September 1917
Manuscript
Burrell diaries, 20 December 1915 – 1 July 1919
Purchased from WH Burrell, 1919
MLMSS 1375 / Item 2
104

Anne Donnell (1876–1956)
Anne Donnell diary, 31 December 1917
Manuscript
Purchased from Anne Donnell, 1919
MLMSS 1022/Item 2
105a

Anne Donnell (1876–1956)
Anne Donnell circular letter, 27 December 1915
Manuscript
Purchased from Anne Donnell, 1919
MLMSS 1022 / Item 1
105b

William (Bill) Henry Thornhill Burrell (1893–1965)
War snapshots by 3461 Cpt. WH Burrell MM, c. 1916
Photograph
Purchased from WH Burrell, 1919
PXB 198
106

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
A windy outpost on Westhoek Ridge, 1917
Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918
Purchased August 1919
PXD 22/39
107b

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
The Battle of the Menin Road, in which the Australians took a prominent part ... 1917
Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918
Purchased August 1919
PXD 22/34
107a

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
Scene in an advanced dressing station during a battle, 1917
Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918
Purchased August 1919
PXD 24/52
108

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
The Barrage, Pozières, August 1916
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
PXE 703/15
109a

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
Out of the Line, May 1918
Watercolour drawing
Purchased 1919
PXE 703/23
109b

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
Caught
Watercolour drawing
[World War I sketches] by Leslie Hore
Purchased 1919
PXE 703/41
109d

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
Australian Aeroplanes Practising Firing down a Road ... Amiens
Watercolour drawing
[World War I sketches] by Leslie Hore
Purchased 1919
PXE 703/42
109e

Leslie Fraser Standish Hore (1870–1935)
Lamotte Brebiere: In Rest
Watercolour drawing
[World War I sketches] by Leslie Hore
Purchased 1919
PXE 703/58
109j

Billboard poster advertising Anzac Coves 1st Australian HQ Pierrot Troupe, to perform at Kings Theatre Hammersmith, April 1918
James Brunton-Gibb further papers
Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997
POSTERS 1204/4
110b

A poor photograph of the 'Coves' ... Étretat (France) ... after a show given to hospital patients ...
James Brunton Gibb further papers
Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1
112a

Official war photograph of the Anzac Coves
James Brunton Gibb further papers
Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1
112b

Official war photograph of the Anzac Coves
James Brunton Gibb further papers
Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1
112c

Anzac Coves: Pierrot troupe, direct from the firing line
James Brunton Gibb further papers
Presented by Barbara Revill in 1997
MLMSS 3446 ADD-ON 2220 / Box 2 / Folder 1
112d

Dene and Alan Fry
Dene's letter to his parents after Alan's death, 17 October 1916
Manuscript
MLMSS 1159 / vol. 3
113

Dene and Alan Fry
Photograph album
World War I photograph album of Dene Barrett Fry and Alan Fraser Fry, including portraits as children, and scenes in Egypt, Turkey, and South Africa, c. 1898–1916
Presented by Mrs Jean Fry, 1989
PXD 860 / Box 5
114

Lew Pimblett (1893–1969)
Souvenir of the Great War, 1917–18
Album
Purchased from Lew Pimblett, 1919
PXB 235
116

PV Ryan (1881–1950)
This is why we wear our hats turned up on the side
Lieut PV Ryan, 7th Rgt ALH AIF [sketchbook], 1914–1918
Purchased 1919
PXB 223
118

Great Britain. Army. Royal Engineers. 5 Field Survey Coy
Distribution of enemy forces opposite 1st ANZAC Corp's front: from information received to 1/9/17
Map
Maps/1032
119

Australia. Army. Australian Corps. Corps Topographical Section
Heavy artillery bombardment map, 1918
Map
Maps/1079
122

Maurice Evans
Maurice Evans, 1917
Manuscript
MLMSS 1576/item 5
123

Wesley P Choat
Wesley P Choat war narrative, 'My First Stunt'
Manuscript
Choat war narrative, 1916–1918
Wesley P Choat
MLMSS 1504
124

George Bell
Explanation of Diary transcript
George WD Bell war narrative, 14 April 1917 – 14 May 1918, 'Thirteen months captivity in Hunland'
14 April 1917
Manuscript
MLMSS 893 / Item 1
125a

George WD Bell
War narrative, 14 April 1917 – 14 May 1918, 'Thirteen months captivity in Hunland', 16 April 1917 – 14 May 1918
MLMSS 893 / Item 2
125b

William Ambrose Cull
William Cull, letter home, 18 June 1917 (Should be July) [Page 445]– 448
William Ambrose Cull letter diary, 1915–1918
Cull letter diary, 1915–1918
Capt. William Ambrose Cull
MLMSS 1165
126a

Item List

William Ambrose Cull
William Ambrose Cull letter diary, 1915–1918
Cull letter diary, 1915–1918
Capt. William Ambrose Cull
MLMSS 1165
126b

Keith Harris
Harris narrative of the capture of SS *Matunga* and experiences as a prisoner of war, c. 1918
Manuscript
MLMSS 1295/item 1
129a

Keith Harris
Narrative of the capture of SS *Matunga* and experiences as a prisoner of war, c. 1918
MLMSS 1295/item 2
129b

Frank Raymond Massie (1885–1918)
Attack which resulted in the capture of Beersheba 31.10.17
Manuscript map
Presented by Captain ACL Abbott, 12th Light Horse AIF
ZMB2 414/1917/1
130

Colart's Studio, Melbourne
Column on the march approaching the Sea of Galilee
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great War ...
PXD 481/15a
131a

Colart's Studio, Melbourne
The Wailing Wall, Jerusalem
Photograph
Presented by the ANZAC Memorial Trust, Hyde Park, Sydney, NSW, 1967
The pictorial panorama of the Great War ...
PXD 481/33
131b

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
Australian Light Horse watering in the desert
Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918
Purchased from Frank Hurley, 1919
PXD 27/90
132a

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
The advance through the desert with the ALH in Palestine
Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918
Purchased from Frank Hurley, 1919
PXD 27/87
132b

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
1st Australian Flying Corps, Palestine
Exhibition of war photographs taken by Capt. F Hurley, August 1917 – August 1918
Purchased from Frank Hurley, 1919
PXD 31/128
132c

John Herbert Butler
John Herbert Butler correspondence, 1914–1920
Sunday 6 May 1917, letter
Manuscript
MLMSS 1003/ Item 2
134

Terence Garling:
collection of letters home
Manuscript
Terence Garling MLMSS 3432 / Item 1
135

Peace flag, 1919
Textile
Presented by Diana Ford, 1986
R 2054
136

Letter written on German officer's cuff, 1917
Textile
Bequeathed by Sir William Dixson, 1952
DR 89
137

Zola (Cairo)
Lieutenant, later Major, Terence Ward Garling, 1915
Photograph
PXA 1011/42
139

Two-piece suits given away
Pamphlet
[World War I recruitment ephemera]
Q940.394/9
142

Free tour to Great Britain and Europe
Pamphlet
[World War I recruitment ephemera]
Q940.394/9
143

CEW Bean (1879–1968)
What to Know in Egypt: A Guide for Australian Soldiers
Cairo, Société Orientale de Publicité, 1915
Printed
916.2/3
144a

Louis Vasco (Vasco Urbano Loureiro) (1883–1918)
Letters from Louis Vasco (Vasco Loureiro) from England and France, 1916–1918
Purchased from Mrs G Vasco, November 1920
MLMSS 8191 / Box 1X
145

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
Frank Hurley collection of diaries, 10 November 1912 – 13 August 1918
Purchased from Frank Hurley, August 1919
MLMSS 389 / Box 5 / Item 1
146

The Cacolet: Journal of the Australian Camel Field Ambulance
No. 3 (Sept. 1917)
Palestine, Australian Camel Field Ambulance (Cairo, Nile Mission Press)
940.939/12
147

The Cacolet: Journal of the Australian Camel Field Ambulance
No. 4 (June 1918)
Palestine, Australian Camel Field Ambulance (Cairo, Nile Mission Press)
940.939/12
147

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Signalling Troop saddling laid out in readiness for inspection by General Chauvel ... near Khan Yunus
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/43
148b

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Taffy
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/27
148c

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
A novel 'bivy' (bivouac)
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/31
148d

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
1st Light Horse Signallers at work on Sinai Desert
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/4
148e

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
1st Light Horse Signallers in their hours of ease
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/3
148f

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Donkey race. One of the heats of the Dinkum Donkey Derby run at Zietoun
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/17
148g

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Surfing near Khan Yunus
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/44
148h

AW Edwards (1894–1974)
Our section at dinner, L–R: Edwards, Wilson, MacNamara, Price
Photograph
1090 Sig. Corp. AW Edwards, 1st Light Horse Regt in Palestine
PXA 404/45
148i

Camel hair clipped by the Australian Camel Corps, Egypt, World War I, c. 1915
and envelope, 'For Margaret'
Irene Victoria Read pictorial material and relics, 1839–1951
Presented by TAG Holmes, 1975
R 1117/Item 1
More on Curio
149

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
At the Hangars of the 1st Australian Squadron AFC Palestine, 1917
Reproduction
World War I: France, Belgium, Palestine, 1917–1918
Paget plates photographed by Frank Hurley
ON 25
150a

Frank Hurley (1885–1962)
Camel lines of the Egyptian Camel Corps at Esdud, Palestine, February 1918
Reproduction
World War I: France, Belgium, Palestine, 1917–1918
Paget plates photographed by Frank Hurley
ON 25
150b

Some useful information about Cairo: With the compliments of the YMCA, c. 1915
John Joyce miscellaneous papers, c. 1915
Textual Records, Cartographic Materials
MLMSS 2779 / Item 6
151

REPRODUCTIONS

World War I soldiers being fed by women prior to embarkation, Henty, NSW
Reproduction photograph
At Work and Play – 02079

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Col-Sergt Jackson resisting a snapshot
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Judging distances, Randwick Range
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Boarding Troopship *Afric*
18 October 1914
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
The Southern Cross at Colombo, 15 November 1914
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
Group, at top of Cheops
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914–1915
PXA 1861

Henry Charles Marshall (1890–1915)
[At Gallipoli]
Reproduction photograph
Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914–1915
PXA 1861

North Coasters being sworn in at Port Macquarie Show Ground. World War I recruiting march, Port Macquarie, NSW
Reproduction photograph
At Work and Play – 05043

Oliver Hogue (Trooper Bluegum) (1880–1918)
'How the troops left Sydney: No demonstrations'
Sydney Morning Herald, 3 February 1915, p. 12
Newspaper reproduction
BN445
46

Sydney Mail, 26 May 1915
Newspaper reproduction
BN 336
54

Sydney Mail, 19 May 1915
Newspaper reproduction
BN 336

Dr Pockley: Brilliant student and athlete
Sydney Morning Herald, 14 September 1914, p. 8
Newspaper reproduction
BN445
66/140



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LIFE INTERRUPTED: Personal Diaries from World War I

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